The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4808. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 21 by Ocean Telegraph.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland to Continue.

Report that Stephens Has Not Ventured into Ireland.

Aliens Taken in Arms to be Treated as Pirates.

Serious and Alarming Illness of Count Bismarck.

The Porte Anxious to Conciliate His Christian Subjects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Suspension of Habeas Corpus—Stephens Not in Ireland—Military Measures.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 21—Noon.

The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland has been prolonged.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

It is now stated that STEPHENS, the "chief organizer of the Irish Republic," is not and has not been in Ireland. It is reported that he has recently been in Paris.

The national troops are posted at various places in Kerry and Cork Counties, in such numbers as to effectually prevent any further outbreak.

Aliens to be Treated as Pirates.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The English Government announces that it will treat aliens caught in the act of rebellion as pirates.

Sale of the Steamship Rappahannock—The Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Rappahannock* was sold at auction to-day by Mr. DUDLEY, the American Consul, for the sum of £5,200 sterling.

The repairs on the steamship *Great Eastern* having been completed, she was successfully launched to-day from the gridiron at Birkenhead, opposite this city.

PRUSSIA.

Serious Illness of Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Count VON BISMARCK, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, has again been, from a too close attention to his official duties, prostrated by sickness. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sultan of Turkey and His Christian Subjects.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading Powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an Assembly of the representatives of all the different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the *firman* of 1856.

HUNGARY.

The Pacification of the People.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, has had the effect to remove the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people are now quiet and contented.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 21—Noon.

Consols for money opened at 91.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The following are the opening rates:

Erie Railway Shares............37¾
Bonds............74
Illinois Central............ex. div. 78¾

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 21—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

American Securities closed at the follows rates:

United States Five-Twenties............74
Illinois Central Shares............ex-div. 78
Erie Railway Shares............37¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 21—Evening.

United States bonds to-day, 77⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 21—Evening.

American bonds are quoted to-day at 82⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 21—Noon.

The Cotton market is very dull, and prices have declined ⅛d. The sales to-day promise to reach 7,000 bales.

Middling Uplands 13¾.
Middling Orleans 14¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 21—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market still shows a declining tendency, and the market this evening closed dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, 13¾d.; Middling Orleans, 14¼d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, Mixed Western sold to-day at 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

PROVISIONS—American Lard is advancing, and closed at 51s. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes—35s. for Pots. Petroleum unchanged at 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon for refined Pennsylvania and Canada White.

MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 21—Noon.

The English ship *Southampton*, Capt. SMITHWICK, which left this port a few days since for New-York, went on the rocks on the Irish coast, near Belfast, last evening.

Arrivals Out.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

A dispatch from Brest announces the arrival of the steamship *Europe*, Capt. LEMUIRE, which left New-York on the 9th inst.

LONDONDERRY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Damascus*, Capt. WATTS, which left Portland, Me., on the 9th inst., arrived at this port this morning, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Decree of Carona—Maximilian on Sedgwick Again.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Later dates from the interior of Mexico state that CARONA had issued a decree to the effect that all persons taking part with the Empire must leave the State of Jalisco within five days.

Guadalajara papers of the 23d of January state that the Imperialists still hold Guanajuato and its vicinity. Some petty Liberal chiefs had gained trifling advantages. Morelia was in possession of the Liberals. BARROZABAL had completed the organization of the National Guard at Matamoras, consisting of 1,000 men, completely officered and well equipped. ESCOBEDO informs BARROZABAL that he will immediately place at his disposal 2,000 men, to be employed in preserving order in the State of Tamaulipas.

CORTINAS was in the State of Guerrero with a small force.

MAXIMILIAN had issued another proclamation condemning the occupation of Matamoras by SEDGWICK.

Both French and Mexican flags were waving over the forts and Custom-house at Vera Cruz.

The Liberals were encamped twelve miles from Vera Cruz.

The Defeat of Miramon Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Official news from Vera Cruz of the 12th inst., received to-day at the Mexican Legation, confirms the report of the defeat of MIRAMON by Gen. ESCOBEDO, near the City of Zacatecas. All the details are reported from Matamoras.

The report of the capture of President JUAREZ by MIRAMON was only a wild rumor.

BRAZIL.

Disturbances between Northern and Southern Emigrants from the United States—Threatened Indian Rising—The War against Paraguay.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that a disturbance had occurred between the emigrants in Brazil from the United States. A party of Northerners attacked and attempted to burn a saw-mill belonging to the Southerners.

A rising of 3,000 Indians was reported in Amazonas. Many people were killed, and several of the nearest settlements were destroyed.

The bombardment of Curupaity, Paraguay, by the Brazilian fleet is confirmed. The Paraguayan fortifications are armed with heavy cannon, and the Brazilians have erected batteries armed also with heavy cannon, which were landed from the fleet.

Two thousand needle guns have been issued to part of the Brazilian troops, and have proved very efficacious to the skirmishers.

The allied army now number 35,000 strong, and would within a month receive 10,000 more men.

The revolution in Mendoza still continues, and the authorities are yet unable to put it down.

Gen. ASBOTH, United States Minister to Buenos Ayres, has offered his mediation to the Argentine Confederation.

Foreign Capital for Virginia Canals.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning says "A cable telegram was received yesterday by Col. ELLIS, President of the James River and Kanawha Company, from Mr. E. DE BELLOIT, stating that the *Société Générale*, of Paris, had agreed to furnish the maximum capital of $40,000,000 required for the Virginia Canal Company. On the receipt of the telegram a meeting of the Board of Directors of the James River and Kanawha was held, and the President was instructed to lay the telegram before the General Assembly to-day, with such other information as might be deemed proper."

The Pacific Railroad—Gen. Sheridan En Route to New-Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

LEVI PARSONS, Assistant President, and J. R. ROBINSON, Chief-Engineer, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, are here from New-York on business connected with the vigorous prosecution of the work on that railroad in Southwest Missouri.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN and several officers of his staff came from Cincinnati to Odin, Ill., to-day, where they took the train for Cairo *en route* to New-Orleans.

A Man Shot in Kentucky—Arrest for Murder.

PAINESVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

D. F. SARGENT, while arresting J. J. BROWN on a charge of petit larceny, met with some resistance from the latter. He drew a pistol and shot BROWN, killing him instantly.

Captain ELLSWORTH, who shot SMATHERS at Sharpsburg, was arrested and lodged in jail at Lexington on Tuesday morning.

Admiral Tegethoff at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Austrian Admiral, TEGETHOFF, arrived at Norfolk this morning from Richmond, and spent the day in visiting the Gosport Navy-yard. He was the guest of Admiral ROWAN, and was received with a salute of 15 guns. He evinced great curiosity in the inspection of the different points of naval and historical interest.

Washington's Birthday in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday will be appropriately observed in this city and vicinity. Very little business will be transacted, the banks, Custom-house, &c., being closed. The papers will be published as usual.

Quite a severe snow-storm prevails here this evening. Wind northeast.

Another Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Another murder occurred here to-day. Two men named JOHNSON and BARKER quarreled at the house of the latter, who took a double-barreled shotgun and fired at JOHNSON, killing him instantly. The murderer has not yet been arrested. The deceased was a single man, and aged 30 years.

Workingmen's Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Workingmen's State Convention meets here to-morrow. Large numbers of delegates are already here and the Convention promises to be full and able. It is doubtful whether any ticket will be put in nomination.

Fenians in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Fenians in this city held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, and resolved to cooperate with their Eastern brethren to achieve the independence of Ireland.

A Revolutionary Relic—A Present from Gen. Washington.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* states that Dr. W. A. SPOTSWOOD, of Pensacola, Fla., has placed in the possession of the ladies of the Catholic Church at Pensacola, to be exhibited at a fair, a sword which was presented by Gen. WASHINGTON to Dr. SPOTSWOOD'S uncle, as a memento of their friendship. Gen. ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD, the recipient of this inestimable gift, was an officer of the Virginia State line in the Revolutionary War, and served under Gen. WASHINGTON. After the close of the war, SPOTSWOOD, being a kinsman and personal friend of Gen. WASHINGTON, the most intimate social relations continued between them. Gen. SPOTSWOOD was living on the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburgh, and it was usual for him to dine on Christmas day at Mount Vernon. On the last festive occasion on which he ever partook of the hospitality of the Father of his Country, just one year before the death of WASHINGTON, he said to him: "General, this may be the last time we shall ever meet on earth, and I wish you to present me with some token of your friendship." WASHINGTON immediately taking a sword in his hand, presented it to him with this remark, that it was one of the swords that he had carried through the Revolution, and which he had converted into a pruning knife, which was literally true.

WASHINGTON.

The Currency Question in the House—The "Greenback" Bill Passed—Surratt and the Judiciary Committee—Alleged Corrupt Bargaining in the House—The Tariff Bill—Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The great feature in the House to-day was the contest on the currency question, which resulted just as I predicted last night, viz.: the anti-contractionists proved strong enough to so amend the Loan Certificate Bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee as to make it provide for the redemption of the compounds by a new issue of plain legal-tenders, practically inflating the currency to the extent of one hundred millions. Mr. STEVENS at one time succeeded in getting the bill so amended as to provide for the suspension of contraction for one year, as well as for the proposed issue of greenbacks. This was carried by a large majority; but, on the vote on the bill as amended, the Democrats—not liking its shape because of the suspension of contraction—voted the other way, and defeated the proposition by nine majority. A reconsideration immediately followed, for the purpose of having this provision stricken out, which was finally done by having the bill referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report it back at once thus amended, and the bill was again put on its passage, when it went through by ayes ninety-five, noes fifty-eight. As it now stands it is a simple proposition to pay the compounds in a new issue of greenbacks, and does not interfere with the present rate of contraction. It has all along been believed that no proposition of this kind could get through the Senate, even if it should pass the House; but this is not so certain, after all. The pressure brought to bear from the House may possibly carry the measure through the Senate. If it fails, there will be an end to legislation of this kind for this session.

SURRATT AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

It is stated that the House Judiciary Committee intend to visit the jail of this district to-morrow morning for the purpose of taking such evidence as SURRATT may be willing to give touching his alleged complicity with JEFF. DAVIS in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. It is also reported that his attorneys, Messrs. BRADLEY and MERRICK, have advised the prisoner to decline giving any testimony on that or any other subject. As SURRATT is already in prison, and likely to remain there some time, the Judiciary Committee cannot enforce obedience to their subpœna or demand upon the prisoner to testify by ordering his committal for disobedience. The Committee cannot inflict any punishment greater than SURRATT is now undergoing.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPT BARGAINING.

The "Smelling Committee," of which Long JOHN WENTWORTH is Chairman, spent considerable time to-day in examining various witnesses, who have been summoned with reference to the alleged corrupt bargains between the President and certain members of Congress. Long John hasn't discovered anything yet which smells half as bad as he did on the last night of the last session, when he couldn't be found to vote against the Extra Compensation Bill.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Owing to the currency discussion to-day the Tariff Bill, which was the special order, was not reached, and went over until to-morrow. The Tax Bill being in order this evening, it is now practically impossible to finish the tariff this session, unless all other business is swept out of the way, which is also impossible. The Ways and Means Committee have made two hundred and seventy amendments to the bill as it came from the Senate, and each of these must be considered in the House in addition to the Senate's recommendations, and then they must go back to the Senate for concurrence. None of the Appropriation bills for 1868 are yet completed, and as the last days come these will take precedence of everything else. The Reconstruction question being disposed of, the Fortieth Congress will have nothing to remain in session for but the tariff.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President this afternoon: Wm. R. Brewster, Collector Third District, New-York, vice Pratt rejected; Wm. Walker, Pension Agent, Dover, Del.; Jos. M. Barr, Postmaster, Wilmington, Del.; Anthony Ten Eyck, Pension Agent, Detroit; Marshall W. Chapin, Assessor First District, Michigan; Andrew R. Smith, Surveyor Customs, St. Louis.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, tonight made some progress in the consideration of the Amendatory Tax Bill, but made no recommendations of importance, except to place boots and shoes, shoe strings, shoe bindings of leather and gloves made of skin and leather, on the free list; also all horse-powers. Pending a proposition to exempt sewing-machines, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Judge UNDERWOOD, of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia, has this day granted a preliminary injunction, under the Goodyear and Cummings patents, against Drs. JONES and STEEL, of Richmond, Va., enjoining them from using hard rubber in dentistry.

LAST RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The third and last reception by the President for this season will take place to-morrow evening.

Surratt in Prison—Nominations Confirmed by the Senate—Seven-Thirty Bonds—Loss of the Schooner Edgewater—Army and Navy Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The prisoner, JOHN H. SURRATT, is confined during the night in one of three cells opening on a corridor, about twenty-five feet long, in which, during a good portion of the day, he paces back and forth. He seems to be in excellent health; sleeps well and eats hearty, but speaks but little, and then only in regard to his personal wants. The door at each end of the corridor is planked up, and consequently he can not see or have any intercourse with any of the prisoners. He is very closely watched by guards, and while in the corridor there is a guard with him. It is now stated that the Messrs. BRADLEY and Mr. MERRICK have been retained as his counsel, and yesterday Mr. BRADLEY, jr., had an interview of some length of time with him. The sister, Miss ANNA SURRATT, was last Fall the governess in the family of Capt. B. GWYNN, in the lower part of Prince Georges County, but for several weeks past she has been in this city stopping with some of her relations.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following appointments:

Samuel G. Williams to be Consul at Hamburg; John Seys to be Minister to Liberia; Edward L. Plumb to be Secretary of Legation at Mexico; Joshua D. Giddings to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Charleston, S. C.; Eli P. Norton to be Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims; Geo. H. Reed to be Paymaster in the United States Navy; John C. Carroll to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Boise City, Idaho Territory; Robert H. Brown to be Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho Territory; A. B. Judson to be Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Frederick Keenan, District of Nebraska; R. N. Bugby, Fourth District of California; Phineas J. Stone, Sixth District of Massachusetts; James T. Rupple, Fourth District of Tennessee; C. B. White, Twenty-fourth District of Ohio; James Davis, Ninth District of Ohio; Henry R. Wells, Twenty-sixth District of New-York; James T. Rupple, Twenty-fourth District of Tennessee; C. B. White, Sixth District of Ohio; James Davis, Ninth District of Ohio.

Collectors of Customs—S. Ferguson Beach, Alexandria, Va.; R. L. Simmons, Windsor; J. F. Harris, Paducah, Ky.; Stephen Longfellow, Machias, Me.; Geo. Parker, Oswegatchie, N. Y.

Postmasters—James G. Hatchall, Frankfort, Ky.; Joseph S. Fullerton, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Washington, Macon, Ga.; Elizabeth McAlister, Fairfield; John S. Fay, Marlborough, Mass.; Isaac S. Burrill, Roxbury, Mass.; Joseph Pickett, Worcester, Mass.; Ebenezer Ellis, Bath, N. Y.; John W. Shelly, Hornesville, N. Y.; Henry W. Fleetwood, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Samuel F. Cooper, Third District of Arkansas; John Read, Fourth District, North Carolina; Joseph A. Henderson, Second District, Texas; William R. Bond, First District, North Carolina; Robert Johnson, Third District, Alabama; Aug. B. R. Sprague, Eighth District, Massachusetts; Lucas Flattery, Fourteenth District, Ohio; Elijah Summerly, First District, Tennessee; Farley Holmes, Twenty-fifth District, New-York; James Tabernathy, Second District, Tennessee; Stephen C. Elkins to be United States Attorney at New-Mexico; George W. Dent to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Arizona. The Senate also confirmed a large number of military appointments, the most important being the following, all these appointees having served as Generals during the war, and all dating from the 28th of July last, to fill original vacancies: Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Smith, of the Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment United States Cavalry; Major John C. Robinson, Second Regiment United States Infantry, to be Colonel of the Forty-third Regiment United States Infantry; Major Geo. W. Getty of the Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, to be Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry; Major Thomas G. Pitcher, of the Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, to be Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry. Major David S. Stanley, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Twenty-second United States Infantry; Capt. John Gibbon, of the Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, to be Colonel of the Thirty-sixth United States Infantry; Capt. Charles Griffin, of the Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, to be Colonel of the Thirty-Fifth Regiment United States Infantry; Capt. Jefferson C. Davis, of the First Regiment United States Artillery, to be Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry; Capt. John J. Gregg, of the Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry; Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, to be Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry; Major Thomas L. Crittenden, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment United States Infantry; Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment United States Infantry; Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry; Maj.-Gen. Benjamin A. Grierson, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry; Maj.-Gen. Wager Swayne, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment United States Infantry; Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Fortieth Regiment United States Infantry; Brig.-Gen. John E. Smith, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Cavalry; Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment United States Infantry; Brig.-Gen. Edward Hatch, United States Volunteers, to be Colonel of the Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry; Col. Chas. H. Smith, of the First Maine Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Twenty-Eighth United States Infantry; Major J. H. Potter, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirtieth United States Infantry; Major Cuvier Grover, of the Third United States Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-Eighth United States Infantry; Major Frank Wheaton, of the Second United States Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Thirty-Ninth United States Infantry; Major Charles R. Woods, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-third United States Infantry; Major George Crook, of the Third United States Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third United States Infantry; Capt. R. B. Ayers, of the Fifth United States Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry; Capt. Augustus V. Kautz, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirth-fourth United States Infantry; Captain A. S. Webb, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, to be Lietenant-Colonel of the Forty-fourth United States Infantry; Capt. Wesley Merritt, of the Second United States Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth United States Cavalry; Capt. L. D. Watkins, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth United States Infantry; Capt. James H. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry; Capt. John B. McIntosh, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second United States Infantry; Capt. Emory Upton, of the Fifth United States Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry; Brig.-Gen. Edward W. Hinks, United States Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fortieth Regiment United States Infantry; Brig.-Gen. Thomas C. Devine, United States Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry; Col. Richard Bowerman, of the Fourth Maryland Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment United States Infantry; Col. George A. Woodward, of the Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry; Joseph B. Kiddoo, late Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-third Regiment United States Infantry; Edward McGarry, late Colonel of the Second California Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment United States Infantry. The Senate rejected the following nominations: Assessors of Internal Revenue—G. C. Breed, Sixth District of Tennessee; Wm. H. Purnell, Third District of Maryland; A. H. Coffroth, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania; Joseph E. Beebe, Third District of Michigan; Alfred G. Lloyd, Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania; Judson S. Farrar, Fifth District, Michigan; George S. Cooper, Fourth District, Michigan; Cyrus O. Loomis, Second District, Michigan; G. W. Woods, Second District, Minnesota; Benj. Q. Partridge, Sixth District, Michigan.

Consuls—Charles Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, at Londonderry; Henry St. John, of Michigan, at Trinidad Island.

Postmasters—Samuel R. Taylor, Oswego, N. Y.; Charles W. Felker, Oshkosh, Wis.; Isaac W. Webster, Kenosha, Wis.

Collector of Customs—Charles W. Roberts, Bangor, Me.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Calvin Record, Second District of Maine; U. G. Beckwith, Second District of Michigan; W. B. McCreery, Sixth District of Michigan; Thomas W. Keese, Sixth District of Tennessee; Daniel Cameron, First District of Minnesota; Charles W. Nash, Second District of Minnesota; Rufus C. Swoope, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania; Wm. G. McCandless, Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

William Byers, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency; John P. Becker to be agent for the Pawnee Indians in Nebraska; Chas. B. Norton to be Commissioner on the part of the United States to the Universal Exposition at Paris;

The nominations of Lieut.-Col. Stoneman to be Colonel, Capt. Gordon Granger to be Colonel, and Capt. Custer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, together with others, were sent in at the same time the above-named were, but the Senate to-day passed them over or did not definitely act upon their nomination.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

It is said Secretary MCCULLOCH will shortly issue a circular notifying the public that the Department is now ready to receive and convert into five-twenty bonds the seven-thirty bonds issued under the act of August, 1864, and due next August, and also pay the interest thereon. This is done in order that the bonds may be received and converted daily, and not all be presented at the same time when due.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER EDGEWATER.

Our Consul at Trinidad de Cuba gives notice to the State Department of the total loss of the schooner *Edgewater* of Philadelphia. She was bound to Cienfuegos from Philadelphia, laden with cooperage and merchandise, and was wrecked on the reefs of Key Breton on the night of Jan. 13. The master and crew, numbering nine men, had reached Cienfuegos in safety. The Consul had sent lighters to Key Breton with the hope of being able to save a portion of the cargo.

ARMY MATTERS.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. ORD, commanding the Department of the Arkansas, has issued a general order assigning First Lieut. and Brevet Maj. CHARLES B. ATCHISON, Third United States Infantry, to duty as Acting Inspector-General of the Department, on the staff of the Commanding-General. Brevet Maj. ATCHISON relieves Brevet Colonel DELANCY FLOYD JONES, Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth United States Infantry. Maj. O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General, relieves Brevet Col. JONES in the discharge of the duties of Judge-Advocate of the Department. In thus relieving Brevet Col. JONES from the temporary assignment announced in previous Department orders, the Commanding-General tenders him his thanks for the zeal and ability displayed in the discharge of all the duties intrusted to him.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR has issued a general order, dated Omaha, Nebraska, Jan. 23, announcing that, in pursuance of special orders of the War Department, he has assumed command of the Department of the Platte. The Department Staff will remain as at present constituted.

Another order from the Department of the Platte, dated the 12th inst., states that the necessities of this Department requiring that the troops therein should act almost entirely as light troops, the attention of commanding officers is directed to the importance of having their commands thoroughly instructed in this branch of their duties. They should receive such instruction in the bayonet exercise as will enable them to rely confidently upon their weapon in case of an emergency. In the cavalry, both horses and riders should be made familiar with the use of fire-arms and sabres with riders mounted. Commanding officers are to bear in mind that the larger number, both of their officers and men, are unacquainted with service in the Indian country, and they should seize every opportunity to instruct them in its requirements, and in the peculiarities of savage warfare, the stratagems and wiles of the Indian and how to meet or avoid them, how to guard a train *en route* or in park, the protecting and guarding of animals, and as far as possible to make them familiar with the country and the nature of the duties they will likely be called on to perform.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, Twenty-second Infantry, granted 30 days leave.

Second-Lieut. William P. Schell, Fifteenth Infantry, leave extended 30 days.

Second-Lieut. Henry E. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, has 30 days delay to join his regiment at Jacksboro, Texas.

NAVY BULLETIN.

First Assistant-Engineer Robert Potts, Second Assistant-Engineers Nelson Ross, and John Lowe, have been ordered to special duty on the *Richmond*.

Surgeon M. Duvall, detached from the *Jamestown*, and placed on sick leave of absence.

Acting-Master William L. Howrth placed on waiting orders.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR PRINTING PAPER.

The large contracts for supplying the Government printing office with paper, has just been awarded by the joint Committee on Printing, some of the lowest bidders having proved to be irresponsible or unable to furnish the paper for which they bid, and the contracts were awarded thus: Class 1—3,000 reams to Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., Baltimore, at 18 8-10 cents per pound; 19,000 reams to Timothy Keeney, North Manchester, Conn., at 19¼ cents. Class 2—4,000 reams to C. R. Aer & Co., Lancaster, Penn., at 23 7-10 cents, and 4,000 to S. D. Warren, Boston, at 24 cents. Class 3—Charles Magorges & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 reams at 26 cents. Class 4—Timothy Keeney, North Manchester, Conn., 1,000 reams at 29 cents. Class 5—John H. Hall, New-York, 24,000 reams at 30 cents. Class 6—A. D. Jessup, Philadelphia, 5,000 reams at 21 7-10 cents.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor-General at San Francisco the return of surveys for patents of the following confirmed private land claims in California, under the titles derived from Mexican authority prior to the acquisition of California by the United States.

"Lomus de Santiago." Forty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-six acres, confirmed to GRODOCIO SORDO.

"Los Cerritos." Twenty-seven thousand and fifty acres, confirmed to JUAN TEMPLE.

NEBRASKA AS A STATE.

Gen. THAYER, Senator elect of Nebraska, telegraphs from Omaha: "The Legislature yesterday complied with the conditions of the act admitting Nebraska as a State."

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President has had presented to him for his approval the bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers, and the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were taken up:

No. 141. The Illinois Central Railroad, plaintiffs in error, vs. Barrow, action to recover for causing death.—Argument concluded.

No. 142. Pearson, appellant, vs. Duane, liability of common carriers.—Argument commenced.

No. 143. Godfrey, plaintiff in error, vs. Ewes, error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Writ of error dismissed, pursuant to the eighteenth rule of the Court.

No. 144. Volk, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 146. Myers, et al., appellant, vs. Fenn.—Equity cause submitted.

No. 147. Sears, et al., appellants, vs. Bigelow, and No. 148. Field, et al., appellants, vs. Bigelow.—Chancery causes submitted.

No. 149. Bently et al., claimants and appellants, vs. Coyne, and No. 150. Same vs. Same, cross appeals in Admiralty.—Causes submitted.

The Court will sit to-morrow, 22d, only for the purpose of concluding the argument in No. 142, above.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Petitions were presented and referred.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution of the House donating the buildings, sheds, &c., at Camp Chase, Ohio, for the use of an asylum for the insane.

The Senate Committee moved to amend by providing that the property referred to shall be used as an asylum for disabled soldiers.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution was passed.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

Mr. HOWARD moved the discharge of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad from further consideration of the bill to grant aid in the construction of a railroad from Lawrence, Kansas, to the boundary line of Mexico; also the bill to amend an act granting aid in the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; also the bill to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad; also the bill to grant aid in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad; also a bill to expedite the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HOWARD, in making these reports, said he was directed to say that it was done with a view to expedite business, and not to prejudice any of the measures named.

The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the bills named by Mr. HOWARD.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS AND STONE FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Joint Resolutions:

TO AUTHORIZE *a Trial of the Comparative Power of Resistance of Iron-clad Ships and Stone Fortifications to the Fire of Heavy Artillery:*

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That in order to secure a reliable test of the comparative powers of resistance of iron-clad ships-of-war and fortifications built of stone, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized to detail a joint board of six officers, to be composed of the most scientific officers of the army and navy, distinguished for their familiarity with and practical knowledge of gunnery, fortifications, and iron-clad vessels of war, who shall select one of the strongest iron-clad ships of the war and the most perfect sea-coast fortification for the purposes of the trial hereby authorized. The fort and vessel shall be armed with the heaviest guns in use and the trial shall continue as long as is necessary for the satisfactory determination of the amount of resistance of which iron-clad vessels and stone fortifications are capable; and the result of such trials, with drawings of the ship and fort, shall be duly reported by the Board to Congress, with their opinion as to their comparative powers of resistance, and the adaptability of iron-clad ships and stone fortifications for offensive and defensive warfare.

CONFISCATED LANDS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN reported from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the authorities of the States lately in rebellion, with an amendment.

As amended the bill provides that in cases where such confiscations have been made, the loyal citizen so deprived of his property is hereby declared seized of the same, and on complaint of such persons, their heirs or assigns, to any Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or District Judge of the district wherein the land lies, or to any United States Commissioner for said district, accompanied with satisfactory evidence of title, &c., such Justice or Commissioner shall certify the facts of such proof, and deliver the same to the commanding officer of the military forces stationed within the said State or district, which officer shall restore to the person aggrieved the property thus confiscated, and protect him in the possession of the same.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. CHANDLER reported, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill authorizing the Light-house Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make such changes in the locations of lights, to be established upon the Southern coast of the United States, as may have been rendered necessary by variations of channels and obstructions.

MAIL MATTER FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill permitting books, pamphlets, &c., sent to incorporated historical societies and public libraries, to pass through the mails at regular single rates of postage, to be collected on delivery. Passed to a second reading.

LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to confirm the sales made by the direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina to persons in the army, navy or marine corps, such sales being made under the eleventh section of the act for the collection of direct taxes, &c., and under instructions from the President, upon the terms set forth in the conditions of sale, provided that no greater sum shall be repaid as overplus to the purchaser than the amount actually paid by him, and in case of failure to comply with the terms named, such property shall be resold by the Tax Commissioners, they being authorized to make one bid on each tract in behalf of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MAILS FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. CONNESS reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, with an amendment, establishing mail communication between San Francisco, Cal., and the Hawaiian Islands.

MONEY TO BE REFUNDED.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee on Finance, reported the resolution introduced by Mr. ANTHONY a few days since, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the National Banks the amount of excesses paid in certain cases, under an erroneous ruling of the Treasury Department. It was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, Monday next was set apart for the business from the Committee on Commerce.

PUGET SOUND RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD reported from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad the bill to grant land in aid of the construction of a road from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and asked to be discharged from further consideration. The Committee was discharged.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. KIRKWOOD reported from the Post-office Committee a bill declaring the bridge across the Mississippi at Clinton, Ohio, a post route.

THE ONE-TERM AMENDMENT.

Pending the consideration of this bill, Mr. WADE moved to take up the One-term Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE hoped the bill in relation to the Indian Bureau would be taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped the Indian Bill would be taken up.

Mr. SUMNER spoke of the necessity for prompt action on a resolution about the Paris Exposition.

Mr. WADE withdrew his motion, and gave notice that he should call up his proposition on Tuesday.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill, and gave notice that he should call it up on Saturday.

THE BRIDGE BILL.

The Bridge Bill reported by Mr. KIRKWOOD, was again taken up. It gave rise to a long discussion in which Messrs. EDMONDS, BROWN, HENDERSON and KIRKWOOD participated.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment providing that nothing in this bill shall affect any suit now pending against the Bridge Company for damages brought before the bridge was declared a legal structure, which was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The signing of the Reconstruction Bill by the President of the Senate was announced at 2:30.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. YATES presented the credentials of LYMAN TRUMBULL, Senator elect from Illinois from March 4, 1867 to March, 1873, which were read and ordered to be filed.

THE INDIAN BUREAU BILL.

The bill in relation to the Indian Bureau was taken up. The Senate bill is for an annual inspection of the Indians. For this the House sends back a substitute, to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department; and against this, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs make a unanimous report.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate nonconcur in the House amendment, and called for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS was in favor of the House proposition, and rather than lose it in a Committee of Conference, said he would move to indefinitely postpone the bill. It could then come up at some future time.

Pending the consideration of this question, the Senate, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, went into Executive session.

At the conclusion of the Executive Session, which lasted until 5 o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

JUDGE-ADVOCATES OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to amend the Military Bill of last session, so as to place Judge-Advocates on the same footing, as to tenure of office, as other officers. Passed.

LAND GRANT TO OREGON.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up a bill to grant lands to the State of Oregon to build a military wagon-road from the Columbia River to the Snake River; which was passed.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to take up the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This gave rise to discussion, to terminate which Mr. WADE moved to lay Mr. DOOLITTLE's motion on the table. Disagreed to; yeas 14, nays 17. The bill was then taken up. The question was upon the House amendment, which was to strike out the Senate Bill, which provides for the establishment of a Board of Inspection of Indian Affairs, and insert in lieu of it a provision for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Mr. HENDERSON hoped the House amendment would not be adopted. He had been advised on the subject by a number of Indian chiefs now here, and they would all regard the transfer as a declaration of war against them. He would not say that it would be well to keep the Indian Bureau permanently where it was, but he would say it was not wise to make the change at present.

Mr. WILLIAMS said if the Indians knew no better than to suppose what Mr. HENDERSON had stated, their opinion on the subject was not worth much to the Senate. It was known that Indian Agents and Superintendents had had a great deal to do with prejudicing the minds of the Indians. He (Mr. WILLIAMS) was in favor of the transfer.

Mr. NESMITH spoke at some length against the proposed transfer.

Mr. CONNESS spoke in favor of it, and said there were several Senators absent who desired to be heard on it.

The Senate, pending the consideration of this subject, adjourned at 9:30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, the reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK SESSION.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was ordered that the daily meetings of the House for the remainder of the session by at 11 o'clock A. M.

TUBULAR BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, the Senate Bill to authorize the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi River at St Louis, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

THE CERTIFICATE LOAN BILL.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide ways and means for the payment of the compound interest notes, and for the contraction of the currency. He claimed that the bill was reported in conformity with the instructions of the House, given the week before, in a resolution offered by Mr. GRINNELL. An animated controversy took place as to whether the bill was reported in conformity with the instructions, and objection was made to the report being received. Finally, by a vote of the House, the report was received, and the bill came before the House for action.

Mr. HOOPER proceeded to explain the bill. He said the amount of compound-interest notes, all of which fell due this fiscal year, was $140,000,000. The bill proposed to allow them to be received as a special temporary loan, for which certificates were to be issued, bearing interest at 3 65-100 per cent., the Committee being of opinion that the banks which held them would gladly exchange them for such certificates, of which they could make the same use that they now do of the compound-interest notes that are held by them as a part of their reserve.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, showed, in the course of some interlocutory observations, that the effect of adopting the plan of the Committee would be to pay to those banks three or four millions a year in interest, and relieving them to the extent of such certificates of the necessity of keeping lawful money for the redemption of their notes.

Mr. STEVENS, in carrying out the idea expressed by Mr. WILSON, moved to amend the bill by making the section read: That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to redeem compound interest notes with the accrued interest, and to issue therefor legal-tender notes.

Messrs. LYNCH and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested amendments authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a hundred millions of legal-tender notes, not bearing interest, wherewith to redeem the compound interest notes; but Mr. HOOPER refused to allow the amendments to be offered.

Mr. RANDALL, however, got an opportunity to explain and to advocate his amendment, and to oppose the bill as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. He thought his proposition would relieve the Treasury, and not cause any monetary difficulty in the country.

Mr. BROOMALL declared that Mr. RANDALL'S proposition looked to the direct purpose of the expansion of the currency, and he argued against it in that view. The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. PIKE, HOTCHKISS, POMEROY, LYNCH, GRINNELL and PRICE.

Mr. POMEROY asked the House whether, after passing a reconstruction bill more radical than even Mr. STEVENS had dreamed of a year ago, it was now going to stab the credit and undermine the interests of the country by the issue of another hundred and fifty millions of continental money. He declared himself ashamed of the proposition and hoped the House would not adopt.

Mr. PRICE argued in favor of the redemption of the compound interest notes by legal-tender non-interest paying notes, and he showed that that proposition was just to the holders of the compound interest notes, and points to the people in saving them the payment of four or five millions a year.

He also opposed that section of the proposed bill which repealed the law directing the withdrawal of four millions a month from the currency. The country must look to an ultimate return to specie payment, and the way toward that was to control the currency to some extent, but not to the extent of one hundred and fifty millions a year.

Mr. EGGLESTON advocated the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, which he said was a compromise measure.

Mr. HOOPER, at 1:30 o'clock, moved the previous question on the bill and Mr. STEVENS' amendments, excluding all other suggested amendments on a division of the House. The vote stood 56 to 55.

It being so close, the Speaker directed the vote to be taken by tellers. It was so taken, and resulted—ayes 72, noes not counted. So the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. HOOPER closed the debate, arguing in favor of the bill reported by him and against the amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS, which would, he said, produce an inflation of the currency.

Mr. HOOPER yielded a few minutes to Mr. ALLISON, who spoke in advocacy of the first section of the bill, which would, he said, induce the country banks to keep their deposits in the shape of these certificates of indebtedness instead of keeping them as they now do in the National Banks of New-York where they get 4 per cent. on their balances, and where those balances go to increase speculation. For his own part he had no objection to the proposition to issue legal-tender notes to redeem the compound-interest notes, and he denied that that would swell the volume of currency, because the legal-tender notes would have to be held in reserve by the banks as the compound-interest notes are now held.

Mr. DODGE declared himself in favor of the bill as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and against the proposition to issue legal-tender notes in redemption of the compound interest notes.

Mr. GRINNELL declared himself satisfied with the report of the Committee as proposed to be modified by Mr. STEVENS' amendment. It was as good a measure as could be proposed, and he thought the country would be satisfied with it.

Mr. PIKE spoke in favor of Mr. STEVENS' amendment, except that it made it compulsory on the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a hundred millions of legal-tender notes, instead of leaving it optional with him to do so or not.

Mr. LYNCH stated that he was informed by the Comptroller of the Currency, that $100,000,000 compound interest notes were held by the National Banks, as part of their reserve, and the withdrawal of that amount would have to be supplied by currency, which with the $4,000,000 a month now authorized to be withdrawn, would leave the contraction of the currency $148,000,000 for the year. Every business man would recognize that such contraction would produce great monetary difficulty. The entire amount of compound interest notes that fell due during the year was $140,000,000, and the accrued interest would make the amount reach $178,000,000. The amendment of Mr. STEVENS would authorize the issue of legal-tender notes to that amount, which would cause an inflation of the currency to the extent of $78,000,000.

Mr. STEVENS modified his amendment to limit the amount to $100,000,000.

Mr. LYNCH expressed himself satisfied with that.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that his proposition was to substitute legal tender notes bearing no interest, for $100,000,000 of compound interest notes, about to fall due. The proposition of the Committee was to issue certificates bearing three and sixty-five-one hundredths interest. That was the difference between the two propositions. Why should the Government pay this amount of interest when there was no necessity for it? The commonest comprehension could understand the question, and therefore he would not argue it.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether the proposed certificates would enter into the currency, and he answered his own question in the negative; while the objection to issuing greenbacks in lieu of the compound interest notes, was that it would expand and inflate the currency, and help to increase the present enormous prices of everything. He would therefore vote for the bill as reported.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, advocated the amendment of his colleague (Mr. STEVENS) and denied that it would have the effect of inflating the currency, because the amount of legal-tender notes to be issued in exchange of compound interest notes would go directly into the banks as a substitute for the compound interest notes. It was a plain business transaction, and no man would be willing to transact his own business in the manner proposed in this bill, which would, without any advantage, impose an annual charge of five or six millions of dollars on the country.

Mr. HOOPER argued that while the Government would have to pay four or five millions interest, if these certificates were issued, the people would lose ten times the amount in consequence of the inflation of the currency.

The House proceeded, at 2:15 o'clock, to vote, the question being, first on the amendment of Mr. STEVENS, to substitute the following in place of the first section of the bill reported:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to redeem compound interest notes, with the accrued interest, and to issue therefor United States legal-tender notes, without interest, not exceeding $100,000,000.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted: Yeas 99, nays 59; so the amendment was agreed to.

The second section repeals the Act of the 12th April, 1866, which directed the retiring and canceling of four millions of greenbacks per month, and prohibited any such retirement or cancellation during the current year. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

Mr. THAYER moved to reconsider the vote ordering the engrossment, but the motion failed.

The House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill as amended. The vote resulted yeas, 75, nays 84. So the bill was defeated.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote respecting the bill, saying that then he intended to move to strike out the second section of the bill, which he said was the cause of its defeat.

Mr. ROLLINS moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 56, nays 92. So the motion to reconsider was not laid on the table.

The vote respecting the bill was then reconsidered.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report back immediately the first section of the bill, the second section to be struck out. He proceeded to argue in support of this proposition. He proposed to have the compound interest notes retired and legal tender notes issued to the extent of one hundred millions, and he affirmed that this substitution would not expand the currency.

Mr. ALLISON argued that it was simply a question of the issue of non-interest bearing notes, or the issue of five-twenty bonds bearing six per cent., gold, interest.

Mr. BOYER inquired whether there was anything in the law to prevent the banks putting into circulation the one hundred millions of legal tender notes proposed to be issued.

Mr. RANDALL replied that there was—that the banks were required to hold this reserve in lawful money, and he doubted whether the banks had the legal right to hold these compound interest notes as a part of their reserve.

Mr. HOOPER argued that as the banks were entitled to hold three-fifths of their reserve in the balances of other banks, they would do so, and put the new proposed issue of one hundred millions into circulation.

Mr. RANDALL denied that they would or could do so.

Mr. PRICE spoke in support of the motion of Mr. RANDALL, to refer the bill to the Committee on Banks and Currency, with instructions to report back immediately with the second section struck out. The motion was agreed to.

Thereupon Mr. RANDALL rose instantly and reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill with the second section struck out.

Mr. HOOPER made the point of order that Mr. RANDALL was not authorized to report the bill.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. DAWES made the point of order that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. POMEROY, was its recognized organ, and was the person to report the bill.

The Speaker intimated that if the point of order was insisted upon he would sustain it.

Mr. DAWES did not insist, and Mr. POMEROY contented himself with stating that nothing but the positive instructions of the House would induce him to report such a bill.

Mr. HOOPER moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted yeas 59, nays 95. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the question on its passage was taken by yeas and nays resulting, yeas 95, nays 65 as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Arnell, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bergen, Bingham, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cullum, Defrees, Delano, Donnelly, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Goodyear, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of New-York, Hubbell, of Ohio, Ingersoll, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kerr, Kelso, Kuykendall, Leftwich, Longyear, Lynch, Marshall, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, Moulton, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Plants, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Ritter, Ross, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Upson, Van Aernam, Warner, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—95.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Ancona, Baldwin, Banks, Bidwell, Blaine, Boyer, Broomall, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Culver, Darling, Davis, Dawes Dawson, Deming, Denison, Dodge, Eldridge, Eliot, Finck, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Harding of Kentucky, Hart, Hise, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hurlburd, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenckes, Ketcham, Koontz, Latin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, LeBlond, Marvin, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Radford, Raymond, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Scofield, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Van Horn, of New-York, Ward of New-York, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wentworth, Williams, Winfield—65.

So the bill was passed. It consists of but one section, which is as follows:

Be it enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to redeem compound interest notes with the accrued interest, and to issue therefor United States legal tender notes, without interest, not exceeding in amount $100,000,000.

Mr. HOOPER wanted to amend the title of the bill so as to make it read: A bill to inflate the currency. [Laughter] but he could not obtain the floor to make the motion.

RELIEF FOR A TUG-BOAT CONTRACTOR.

The House then proceeded at 3:40 to the business of the morning hour. The bill reported yesterday by Mr. GRISWOLD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of JAMES TETLOW coming up first in order, the question being the motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. GRISWOLD gave a history of the transaction. A contract with the Navy Department for building four tug-boats was the groundwork of the bill, and he advocated the passage of the bill as a measure of justice and equity.

Mr. BRANDEGEE followed in support of the bill.

The bill was passed, yeas 91, nays 39. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to pay to JAMES TETLOW,

Continued on Eighth Page.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Allemannia at this Port.

Full Account of the Opening of the British Parliament.

Speeches of Lord Russell, Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli.

The Controversy Between the United States and Great Britain.

Nature of the Proposals Made to the United States.

Condition of Affairs in the Island of Candia.

The steamship *Allemannia*, from Southampton, Feb. 5, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The London *Times* says the Queen will hold during the season five Courts, and that the number to each is limited to 260 ladies and gentlemen.

There appears no doubt that the Duke of Edinburgh will inaugurate the season by sailing his yacht *Viking* against Mr. Bennett's *Henrietta*. The match is expected to be round the Isle of Wight.

The *Europe* says: "The marriage is announced for April next of the daughter of Baron M. C. de Rothschild, Consul-General of Bavaria at Frankfort, to her cousin Baron N. de Rothschild, of London, M. P., son of Baron Lionel."

The *Court Circular* says: "We are very glad to be in a position to confirm the announcement that the Prince of Wales will for a portion of the year take up his residence in Ireland. Though this has been determined on, the details connected with the event have not as yet been entirely decided upon."

A telegram from Copenhagen says:

"It is understood that Prince John will leave here immediately for Athens, to undertake the duties of Regent during the absence of the King. Immediately on his arrival King George will start upon his visit to Copenhagen."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Opening of Parliament—Speeches in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

As already announced by Ocean Telegraph, the British Parliament was opened on the 5th inst. by the Queen in person, with the usual ceremonies. The London *Times* account says:

The occasion was one calculated to excite a high degree of interest, for it not only came after a crisis the most important, perhaps, which has occurred since Her Majesty's accession to the throne, as well in its popular bearings as its political indications, but also at a period when everything portends that the session which it inaugurated will be [more] eventful even than the last. Though but few can be actual spectators of the ceremonial within the House, all feel an indefinable sense of participation in it if they can but catch a passing glance of the principal actors in the scene. Some such considerations alone could have induced the vast multitudes who flocked from all parts of London yesterday, to face rain and mud in order to see the royal pageant. A genial sunshine in the forenoon gave hopes that "Queen's weather" would lend its aid to the attraction of the coming spectacle, but shortly before 12 o'clock rain began to fall, and at 12:30 the rain came down in torrents. Both sides of Parliament-street were densely packed, the windows of the houses, even those from which but an indifferent view could be obtained, were filled, and every site which was suitable, and many which were not, were made more or less available for the erection of temporary stands and balconies. A battalion of Grenadier Guards, headed by their band, was posted near the entrance to the Lords, and the Coldstreams opposite Palace-yard. Her Majesty occupied what is termed a "dress carriage," with eight cream-colored horses. Though the downpour of rain necessitated the closing of the windows of her carriage, so that few could catch a glimpse of the Queen, hats and handkerchiefs were tumultuously waved as Her Majesty passed along, and loud and enthusiastic cheers rose from the voices of tens of thousands.

The doors of the House of Lords were not opened till 12 o'clock, but long before that time a considerable number of ladies had colleceed, and the dim magnificence of the long corridors and chambers was enlivened by the presence of exquisite toilettes in all the richest amplitudes of the latest fashion. In a few minutes after the hour had struck a considerable space of the Government benches was occupied, and from that till after 1 o'clock the arrivals were incessant. The opposition benches filled more slowly, for on these occasions this part of the Chamber is reserved for peeresses only, and the majority of these did not arrive till shortly before the great ceremony of the day began. No alteration was made in the interior of the House beyond those temporary lines of demarcation always used at royal openings. The railings in front of the throne had been removed, and the throne itself—that stiff, hard-backed, angular, and strictly Gothic chair, the only uncomfortable seat in all the House of Peers, was on this occasion made to look more habitable from its being almost entirely hidden by the Queen's robe of state. The gallery on the right of the throne devoted to ladies connected with the various diplomatic bodies was soon filled, and also that on the left of the Chamber. At the upper end of this, near the throne, sat a group of Indian Princes, the extraordinary magnificence of whose dresses and jewels made them for a long time the prominent features of attraction to the ladies present. Early after the opening, Prince Teck, wearing the handsome uniform of blue and silver of the Austrian Hussars, entered the House, and was conducted by Sir Edward Cust, Chief Master of the Ceremonies, to a seat just outside the body of the House, in which, as not being a peer, he of course could have no place. Lord Houghton was the first lay peer to present himself, and he was quickly followed by the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Bishops of Oxford, London and Ely, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. None of their Lordships, however, had assumed their robes of state, but in plain morning costume moved about the House conversing with the peeresses and ladies of their acquaintance. Toward 1 o'clock the body of the House was almost filled with ladies. At about 1 o'clock the Bishops, in their robes of State (similar to those of Her Majesty's Judges, but without the wig,) began to take their places on the Episcopal Bench. There was, however, not room for them all, [and several had to sit with the Judges in front of the woolsack. At the same time, also, many peers in their robes took their seats. Mr. Justices Bramwell, Lush, Shee, Chief Baron Kelly, Mr. Baron Channell, and Mr. Justice Byles came in almost together, and after them the Lord Chancellor and Lord Cranworth. The part allotted to the Diplomatic Body had meanwhile been gradually filling, and the crowd of splendid uniforms covered with orders and decorations, which is always to be seen there on these occasions, made it one of the most brilliant parts of the whole Chamber. The Ambassadors of Turkey, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia occupied the front seat, and behind these were the Ministers of Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Bavaria, while the background was filled up with Ministers from minor States and a crowd of Secretaries and Attachés.

The first peers to represent the Opposition were Lords Granville, Clarendon and Sydney. After them came Lord Roden, Lord Dufferin, Lord Darnley, Lord Albemarle, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Churston, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Lytton, Lord Shrewsbury and Talbot, and the Marquis of Westmeath. The Marquis of Winchester, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Colville and many peers, who are very seldom seen in the House save on these occasions, were also present, and by 1:30 the House was nearly full. At this time Lord Derby entered. There was a momentary hush as a brilliant group appeared at the door, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by their Equerries, entered. Both the Princes wore ordinary robes as dukes over their uniforms, and the Prince took his own seat—the first on the Opposition benches on the left next the throne, with the Duke of Edinburgh below, and the Duke of Cambridge next to him again. After these came Lord Chief-Justice Bovill, with Mr. Justices Smith and Keating.

It was expected that the new peers entitled to sit in the House would have taken the oaths and their seats before the arrival of Her Majesty. Nine peers can now claim this honor, eight by right of succession, namely: the Earl of Craven, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Kingston, Lord Northbrook, Lord Plunkett, and the Marquis of Waterford; one new peer by majority, the Earl of Eldon, just come of age; one by creation, Lord Brancepeth (better known as Viscount Boyne); and one by election, Viscount Templemore, in the room of the late Lord Lanesborough. These noblemen, however, did not take their seats at the morning sitting yesterday.

At 2:10 the doors on the right of the throne, by which the Queen enters, were thrown open, and the whole of the illustrious assemblage in the Chamber rose with a great rustle, which was instantly succeeded by an intense silence as every eye was fixed upon the door. Formerly when the Queen used to open Parliament with the Prince Consort, her arrival was always heralded beforehand by brilliant flourishes of trumpets. Yesterday, however, the splendid procession entered amid a solemn silence that was almost depressing. First came the Heralds, bowing slightly to their lordships as they passed, then the chief officers of the Household, followed by Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury. After these noblemen came Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louise, and Prince Arthur, and followed by the Duchess of Wellington, who stood behind the throne. The Queen as she sat on the throne had the Princesses, with Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury on her left. On her right were the Lord Chancellor with the speech, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Winchester, with the Cap of Maintenance, and the Duke of Richmond, bearing the Imperial Crown, while officers of the Household, the Chamberlain's Department, and the House of Lords closed in the background.

When the Queen had taken her place on the throne, the Lord Chancellor, by her command, requested their lordships to be seated, and the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was dispatched to summon the "faithful Commons." During the interval which always elapses before the knights and burgesses present themselves in utmost tumultuous array below the bar, the most intense silence prevailed in the House of Peers, and every look was directed to the august occupant of the throne and those who stood around it. They might have been statues, so motionless were all. The Queen never stirred or looked to right or left. Her dress was a plain black silk, with the ribbon and star of the Garter. On her head was a Mary Stuart cap, surmounted by a demi-crown of brilliants, from the back of which depended a long white veil, and she wore the Koh-i-noor in a necklace. The Princess Helena wore a train of white satin, and the Princess of note or well known to the public had yet arrived, the same material. Both stood beside Her Majesty on the left of the throne, and were as motionless as the Queen herself. Prince Arthur wore the very plain uniform of a cadet of the Royal Military Academy.

The "faithful Commons" came to the bar in a more orderly way than last year, though still not without an amount of noise and an amount of hat-crushing among the first rows, which provoked an almost general smile in the Chamber of Peers.

When complete silence was restored, the Lord Chancellor, bowing to the Queen, read the speech, a full report of which has been already received in this country by Atlantic Telegraph.

At the evening sitting the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Lord Beauchamp, who noticed the various topics mentioned in the Royal speech, expressing especial satisfaction at the conciliatory efforts of the Government to arrange existing difficulties with the United States, approving the course adopted to defeat the Fenian conspiracy, and commending the measures taken and proposed to check the cattle disease, and to prevent the renewed outbreak of cholera. He hoped that the long pending question of Parliamentary Reform would obtain a speedy and satisfactory solution; but he regarded the question of the freedom of trade and labor as of even greater urgency, and trusted that the inquiries of the Royal Commission upon Trades' Unions would be productive of general advantage.

The address was seconded by Lord Delamere, who briefly glanced at the various subjects dealt with in the speech, and more particularly dwelt upon the Irish policy of the Government, which he cordially approved.

SPEECH OF LORD RUSSELL.

Lord Russell then followed, he said:

I am happy to say with respect to the address, which has been moved and seconded in a manner so fair and so temperate, that I can see no reason why we on this side of the House should offer to it any objection. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the speech from the Throne itself, however, I think it necessary to make a few observations. No one can complain either of the brevity of that speech, or of want of variety in the topics with which it deals; but I shall touch merely upon those points in it which I deem to be of the greatest importance. The first point which invites attention is the late war in Europe, and in dealing with that question I would rather refer to a sentence which occurred in the speech of Her Majesty at the end of last session than comment upon the short paragraph in reference to it in the speech now before us. At the close of last session Her Majesty was pleased to declare:

"Her Majesty cannot have been an indifferent spectator of events which have seriously affected the positions of Sovereigns and Princes with whom Her Majesty is connected by the closest ties of relationship and friendship; but Her Majesty has not deemed it expedient to take part in a contest in which neither the honor of her Crown nor the interest of her people demanded any active intervention on her part."

Now, I entirely agree in that sentiment. It appears to me very satisfactory to declare that this country did not intend to interpose in the conflict which was then raging. We have now the hope expressed that the termination of that war "may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe;" but this is a point on which I am sorry to say I cannot speak sanguinely; because we must feel that ever since the aggression upon Denmark, two years ago, in opposition to every treaty, a spirit of aggression has prevailed, or seemed to prevail, in Europe, especially in the case of one Power, which may lead to great calamities in the future; so that the subject is one with regard to which it is impossible not to have some apprehension. The next sentence in the speech has reference to the United States, and in commenting upon it I must say I see no reason *why, because I, when at the head of the Foreign Office, did not accept certain propositions which were made to me, the noble Lord now at the head of that Department should not come to a different conclusion.* I, myself, in dealing with questions relating to America—as, for instance, in the case of the Bay Islands—took a course more in conformity with the views of the American Government than my predecessor in office deemed it his duty to pursue. The honor of the country is not, I presume, involved in the proposal which the Government has made, and I trust both Houses of Parliament will very shortly be informed in what that proposal consists. There are several topics subsequently mentioned in the Speech with respect to which I do not think it necessary to express either my agreement or dissent, although they are of great importance. When the measures connected with them are laid upon the table, your Lordships will be able to form an opinion as to whether the policy of the Government is likely to be conducive to the welfare of the country. Passing over, therefore, these topics for the present, I come at once to a subject on which the attention of the country is fixed—I mean the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Upon that question the Speech from the Throne tells us:

"Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the people in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without unduly disturbing the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise."

I may, I hope, conclude, from that paragraph—which is, I must say, somewhat mysteriously worded—that a bill will very soon be introduced into the other House of Parliament dealing with Reform, and that it will contain provisions so fair that that House may be able to meet it in a liberal spirit. [Hear, hear.] But, my Lords, having paid a good deal of attention to this subject, I must request your Lordships to allow me to state how it arrived at the not very satisfactory position in which it at present stands. There was, unfortunately, incorporated with the Reform Act, and against the wishes of its framers, a clause called the Chandos Clause, which introduced into the electoral body in the counties a set of persons who, I should say, were about the most dependent class existing in the country, viz.: the £50 tenants-at-will. It was felt that they would be sure always to vote in a particular way, or according to the views of the landlords, on whom they were dependent. The Government of the day, however, did not seek to interfere with the decision then come to; but, my lords, the consequence of it was that the Reform Act subsequently became the subject of discussion in the House of Commons. It was there proposed to reduce the county franchise from £50 to £10, and the House agreed to the second reading of a bill brought in for that purpose now 15 years ago. But it was then thought that if changes were to be made in the Reform Act, there were other classes of persons who also ought to have the elective franchise, and that their admission to it would strengthen the Constitution, would give additional force to the garrison of the Constitution, and enable a large class of deserving men in the boroughs, renting houses somewhat under £10, to take a greater interest in political affairs. These deserving persons comprised the well-doing artisans in the towns of this country; and it was therefore proposed that they should be admitted along with occupiers at a lower rent than £50 in counties. Well, my lords, this last proposal was strongly opposed. It was said, "You must not degrade the franchise." That was the phrase constantly used. Accordingly, when the noble Earl opposite (Lord Derby) was in power in 1859, it was declared that the extension of the franchise must be only in a lateral direction—that no lowering of the suffrage in towns could be admitted or listened to. That, as I conceived, was a very great defect in the measure of the noble Earl, excluding, as it did, every man, however deserving, whose rent happened to be under £10 from the franchise. That bill, likewise, had other defects, and I felt it my duty, on the motion for its second reading, to propose a resolution for its rejection. The House of Commons agreeing to my resolution, the Government gave up their resolution and dissolved Parliament. It is true that they afterward intimated that they thought the borough franchise might be lowered, but that was only when a motion of [want of confidence in them was brought forward by Lord Hartington. Since then the lowering of the franchise has been constantly opposed, and before the elections in 1865 it was declared by the right honorable gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire that, most happily, the House of Commons had refused to "degrade" the suffrage. That was not the real question, but whether the artisans of this country, the best of them living in houses somewhat under £10, should or should not have the power of voting for members of Parliament. I made a variety of propositions on that subject, all much to the same effect; but the party now in office continued, until last session, always to oppose them. Well, what happened last year? The Government of that day thought it right again to introduce a measure on that question; and I think, if your Lordships reflect, you will see that the proposition itself to admit to the franchise in counties tenants at a value somewhere under £50, and in towns a number of artisans occupying houses at a value somewhat under £10, need not have frightened anybody, especially as a very similar proposal had been carried into effect with your Lordships' consent in respect to Ireland, where the occupation franchise is now fixed by act of Parliament at £12 in counties, and £8 in boroughs. By our bill of last year we proposed an occupation franchise of £14 in counties, and £7 in boroughs; and how was that met? Why, by a proposition which could not fairly be considered either honorable to the persons who made it, or safe for the country. I have referred to the speech made by the noble Earl (Lord Derby) at the opening of last session, in which he found fault with my conduct in regard to his bill of 1859. The noble Earl said, "How that bill was encountered, defeated and got rid of, perhaps the noble Earl has now forgotten. I can assure him I have not." Then, going on to make a declaration of the course which he should himself pursue with respect to any measure introduced by the then Government, on Feb. 6, 1866, the noble Earl proceeded as follows: "I will express no opinion upon their measure until I have seen it. I hope it will be such a measure as I shall be able to support, that it will be a reasonable and satisfactory settlement of this great and important question, which I believe it is desirable to settle, and settle once for all. And I promise the noble Earl another thing—that his bill shall have fair play, [Ministerial cheers;] that it shall not be thrust aside by any underhand methods; that there shall be no factious movements or combinations against it on the part of those who can combine for nothing else, [renewed Ministerial cheers;] that it shall be dealt with on its merits; that if we can approve it we shall give it our cordial support; but that on the other hand if we disapprove it and think it is imperfect, inadequate or dangerous, and, above all, if we think it one leading to future agitation within a brief period of a perilous character, then, with whatever success we may possess, we shall do our best to thwart it all by fair means and honorable opposition." [Cheers and counter cheers.] My Lords, it is my privilege to give my opinion on this matter, and I must say I think our bill did not have "fair play," that it was encountered by "underhand methods" and by "factious movements and combinations on the part of those who could combine for nothing else" [cheers;] that it was not "dealt with upon its merits;" and that it was not met by "fair debate and honorable opposition." [Cheers.] That, my lords, is a statement of my opinion. It is hardly necessary that I should now trace the career of that bill through the House of Commons, [a laugh,] but I may state what I hold to be a fair opposition. Our plan for reforming the county occupation franchise was by placing it at £14; and it was proposed on the other hand that £20 should be the limit fixed. That was, I think, a fair mode of meeting the bill, and an honorable way of dealing with the question; and if it had been adopted by the House of Commons, it would have formed a basis for the county franchise. Now let me state what I regard as a course of quite a different character. It was proposed that a bill relating to the franchise in England, similar to one which had been passed in the case of Ireland, was not sufficient, but that the distribution of seats should be regulated in the same measure, and that proposition was voted for not only by those who wished to see a full and complete measure, but also by those who were opposed to any change in the representation, and who thought it inconsistent with the public interests that there should be any reform at all. Again, when we submitted our measure providing for the redistribution of the seats, it was sought to graft upon that the further proposal that the part of the bill dealing with the redistribution of the seats should be taken first and disposed of before proceeding with the other part of the question. Now, if your lordships will only consider that our Draught Bill contained, not only proposals for taking away members from certain boroughs, but also for grouping different towns together with a view, if possible, to prevent bribery and corruption, you will at once see that, had the House of Commons decided upon proceeding with that portion of the measure first, there would then have been such lengthened controversies every day, not only upon the different places that were to be grouped, but also as to one borough being ten miles distant and another not more than eight, and the like *minutiæ*, that it would have taken probably from the beginning of July to the end of September to get through committee, and it would have been quite impossible before the close of the session to have had any discussion on the real question—namely, whether a £6, a £7, or an £8 rating or any other franchise should be adopted for boroughs. That was the way in which they evaded dealing with the bill of the late Government on its merits. They endeavored to defeat it by underhand proceedings, and by a proposal contrary to all the rules of the House of Commons, and the practice of honorable opposition. It was contrary to the regulation that all parties have adopted for many years, that of giving notice of any important amendment, and placing it on the votes in a printed form, so that those who have to meet it should know what that motion is. That step was taken without any such notice, and without any knowledge on the part of the Government that any motion was about to be made. That was the course adopted by the Opposition. [Hear, hear.] I call that an unfair and underhand course. I say that, with regard to the bill of the late Government it was not met on its merits, but an attempt was made to form a combination against it on the part of those who were unable to combine on any other subject. If I am well-founded in my history of what then took place, the noble Earl opposite had no occasion to thank God that he was not as other men were, and not as those Publicans of 1859, because he was quite as bad as those Publicans. [A laugh.] With respect to the bill which the noble Earl is about to produce, I only hope that it will be produced soon; that it will contain clear provisions, and that it will be considered by the House of Commons. For my own part, I neither promise to support it nor do I threaten opposition to it. If it be a good bill, no doubt we shall be happy to see it carried. It it be a bad bill, with an incomplete or delusive franchise, why then it would do just that to which the noble Earl truly objected. Above all, if we think it will lead on a future occasion to agitation of a perilous character, it will be our duty to oppose it. If the House of Commons pass a fair bill, and your Lordships approve it, giving a great body of the artisans of this country the privileges which they are well fitted to exercise—if we impose upon them the duty which they are well fitted to perform, that of exercising one of the most important functions which can be exercised in a free country in voting for representatives to Parliament; in short, in selecting men on whom the conduct, power, faith, and freedom of this country depend for many years—if you give them that advantage freely and fairly, and to a proper extent, then you may hope to settle this question. But if, on the other hand, you endeavour by any tricks or shuffles to cheat them of that fair right, and endeavour to give them less than that to which they are entitled, you will not succeed, and you will lay the foundation of future agitation. I am aware that many of the public meetings have declared in favor of manhood suffrage, but hardly any one in either House of Parliament wishes for such a suffrage, and if you give the working classes of this country a fair proportion of votes you may hope to settle this question for a considerable time. But if you deal with it unfairly and inadequately there can be no better theme for agitation at the general election, which must take place soon after the passing of such a bill, than that the present House of Commons cheated the country, and that it was necessary to have a new Reform bill and new members of Parliament who would do their duty to their constituents more honestly than the members of the present House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) If I were an agitator I would wish for no better theme. (A laugh.) The noble Earl having arrived at the conclusion that there ought to be a large reform, will, I trust, reduce the franchise to such an extent that his measures will be accepted by the country. We all know very well that there are different methods of reasoning which effect different minds. Some people are very well convinced by the inductive method; others are more convinced by the method of deduction. Some like the algebraic, and others the geometric method. But with regard to noble lords opposite there is no way which succeeds so well as being in office. [A laugh.] The noble Earl, in a speech delivered by him at Liverpool in the course of the Summer, dwelt upon the great advantage arising from a change of government from time to time. I quite agree with him in what he said, but there is a further advantage which he did not mention—namely, that when he comes into office he perceives the truth of propositions which he has been opposing for fifteen years. [A laugh and cheers.] I have only further to say that I trust the measure which the Government have announced with respect to Ireland will have all the merits which ought to belong to our legislation on this subject—that it will have no injurious effects on the rights of property, but that it will enable tenants to make improvements. If the noble Earl secures those objects he will confer a great advantage upon Ireland. The last time the noble Earl was in office he was fortunate in the selection of his Lord-Lieutenant. Lord Eglinton performed the duties of Lord-Lieutenant in a manner satisfactory to all parties in Ireland and in this country. I believe that he has been equally fortunate in the selection of the present Lord-Lieutenant, who has conducted himself in a manner to which no one can object. [Hear, hear.] Of course, the duties of a Lord-Lieutenant are those of administration solely. As the late Lord Wellesley said, the duty of the Lord-Lieutenant is to administer the law and not to alter it. There are other questions of importance affecting Ireland when we have got rid of Reform, and which will well deserve the attention of your lordships. My noble friend near me, Lord Kimberley, when he was Lord-Lieutenant, made many valuable suggestions in regard to Ireland. But nothing can be undertaken on the subject of Ireland without the deepest consideration. The best intentions are not enough, but I do trust that measures for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland will be considered with deliberation and carried. I thank your lordships for your attention, and have only now to add that I do not consider it necessary on the present occasion to move any amendment to the address. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF LORD DERBY.

Lord Derby then spoke as follows:

I trust that in addressing your Lordships I may be permitted to express my gratitude to my noble friends behind me for the clear and distinct manner in which they moved and seconded the address. [Cheers.] I should have hardly thought it possible to go through the various topics of a speech from the throne with so much clearness, discretion and brevity as was done by my noble friend who moved the address. [Hear.] There was not one topic of the speech which he left untouched, and not one that he did not touch upon with perfect fairness and discretion. I must also express my satisfaction that the noble Earl who has just sat down has not found any matter for comment, certainly not for objection, in the speech from the throne. I am more satisfied with the course which the noble Earl has found it expedient to pursue than even with the noble Earl's assurance that he does not intend to move an amendment to the address, because in his somewhat lengthened discourse he has not confined himself, with one exception, to the various and important topics of the speech. The noble Earl has entered into a historical description of the progress and non-progress of reform during the last thirty-five years, and the various bills, discussions, and disputes which have taken place. Now, I must say, at the outset, that I decline to follow the noble Earl through that portion of his speech. Her Majesty's Ministers have expressed their hope that the great question of Parliamentary Reform may meet with an early and satisfactory settlement; they have announced their intention to bring forward the question at a very early period; and I may at once relieve the noble Lord's anxiety as to any attempt at delay upon our part by saying that upon the very earliest possible day—I believe as early as Monday next—it is the intention of my right honorable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lay before the House of Commons the Government's proposal in reference to this matter in detail. [Hear, hear.] But I am sure that there is no hope of a satisfactory settlement of the question, if it is to be taken up in the spirit and temper with which the noble Earl has chosen to approach it. [Cheers.] If when this question is mooted we are to commence bandying recriminations between parties, and charging one another with unfairness, inconsistency, double-dealing, and what not, in connection with the political history of the past fifteen years or more, and instead of entering upon the subject with the view of considering what is best to be done, then, I say, there is no hope that the matter will be settled, and I shall deeply regret that Her Majesty's Ministers have been induced to bring forward a question which the event will then have shown can lead only to angry discussions. [Cheers.] My Lords, if we do desire and hope for a satisfactory settlement of this question, if we desire to see the representation of the country placed upon a sound basis, if we desire to see a settlement of the question which I will not say shall be final, but which shall render unnecessary and improbable any further agitation upon the subject for a very considerable time, then, I say, this object cannot be attained by making the question one of party and political strife for the purpose of obtaining offices or Parliamentary majorities. The question must be examined in a fair, deliberate and dispassionate spirit; we must be prepared to give and take; we must be prepared to meet each other's views, and we must be prepared, above all things, to cast away all party objects and be quite free from mere political strife. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] Noble Lords may laugh, but I am speaking from the deepest convictions of my mind when I say that there is no possible Government in this country that can at the present time carry a Reform Bill. The noble Earl tried to do so last year, and he thought he had a majority with him when he laid down the principle that no Government was required, and that no Government was ever justified, in bringing forward a Reform Bill unless it had a reasonable prospect of being able to carry it. I do not go as far as the noble Earl, but I say that in the present state of parties no Government can hope to carry, by their own separate and distinct exertions, such a Reform Bill as would in their view be most desirable; and I repeat that, if this question is to be settled it must be dealt with in a spirit of mutual forbearance, and not by bandying recriminations. [Hear.] Although I cannot commend the noble Earl for accuracy in reference to his recapitulations of what took place in 1859 or 1866, I will not follow him with regard to one of the points he raised. I will not argue with him touching his statement that from 1832 down to 1866 the desire and working of the Conservative Party was to keep the borough franchise from being reduced below £10, or the county franchise below £50; but I will remind him, with regard to the county franchise, that in 1859 the Government of the day proposed a larger extension of the county franchise than has been proposed since. It is undoubtedly true that at that time a proposition was made to place the county and borough franchise upon the same footing, and in that view of the matter the Government declined to reduce the borough franchise, while it proposed a large reduction of the county franchise. This principle, however, was not sanctioned by the country or Parliament, and has not been introduced since; it has been universally admitted that there should be a difference between the county and borough franchise. [Earl Russell—"Hear."] Then I would also remind the noble Earl that he has not since then given us many opportunities of expressing our opinion upon the subject of Reform, for from 1860 to 1866 the noble Earl has been perfectly satisfied to leave the whole question at rest, and it was not until last year that he awakened with a new zeal for the artisans, and brought forward a hasty proposition for the consideration of the House. How that proposition was treated is matter of history; it was not defeated wholly by the opponents of the noble Earl; but partially by those whom the noble Earl had reckoned among his supporters; so ill-considered, so incomplete, so unsatisfactory, and at the same time so dangerous, that although the House of Commons had unanimously admitted the expediency of reducing the franchise, yet when its members came to discuss the chances proposed in the measure before them, some of the noble Earl's supporters, as well as those opposed to him, pronounced the bill to be not good. [Hear.] I ask pardon for having been led to take so much notice of this topic introduced by the noble Earl, and I think it far better that I should not add another word upon the subject, but leave it for the consideration of the other House, which is principally, though not exclusively, interested in its settlement. [Hear, hear.] Having addressed himself to the question of reform, the noble Earl thought it necessary to refer to only two topics. In the first place, he hoped that in making any proposition to the United States Government for the settlement of those unfortunate differences arising out of the late civil war, the present Government would be careful not to stultify the country or imperil its honor. He did not complain that Her Majesty's present Government had taken a different course from that which he had thought fit to pursue, but he hoped we should make no concessions calculated to sacrifice the honor of the country. The correspondence upon this subject has not arrived at a point which will permit me, consistently with duty, to lay it before the House; but I will say that *as early as the public service will permit, it shall be laid before Parliament*, and the noble Earl will find that while we have been disposed to come to an amicable solution of the existing differences, we have not departed from what is consistent with the honor of the country, or forfeited those rights which belong to an independent country. [Hear, hear.] The noble Earl seems to think that some proposition has been made to the United States Government. The fact is, that shortly after the accession of the present Government to office, the United States Government addressed a dispatch to the Foreign office, recapitulating the grounds of complaint which they stated they had before offered for the consideration of the office. In answer to that, my noble relative thought it necessary to enter, not acrimoniously but particularly, into a discussion of the various points raised. And I would state distinctly that there was one question pressed upon us, as it was pressed upon the noble Earl opposite, to which we thought we could come to a compromise or settlement. That was as to the right of this country to decide at what time and under what circumstances we should recognize the belligerent rights of the Confederates. In the first place, the questions of recognizing belligerent rights is inherent in an independent Power; in the next place, a recognition of belligerent rights should not precede, but follow, a declaration of blockade by the United States. To blockade is essentially the exercise of a belligerent right; and when a blockade was declared between the two parties, there were two courses open to Her Majesty's Government—to refuse to recognize the validity of the blockade on the ground that there was no belligerent, or, on the other hand, to recognize the belligerent rights of the two parties. And I think the noble Earl very truly said that between the two alternatives he selected that which was most friendly to the United States when he recognized that which was a most imperfect blockade, although, by taking this course, he found himself under the necessity of recognizing correlative obligations. [Hear, hear.] But I cannot think this a point upon which the United States Government lay much stress, because we saw very lately that upon the introduction of the new Minister from France at Washington, a declaration was officially made that after the evacuation of Mexico by the French there would no longer remain between the two countries a single question to lead to a ground for difference or complaint. Now, the Government of the Emperor of the French and the late Government of Her Majesty pursued a precisely identical course with reference to belligerent rights and the recent blockade; and surely, if there is no ground of complaint between the United States and France in reference to the latter's conduct in connection with the blockade of the Southern ports, there can be no ground of complaint against Her Majesty's Government in reference to the same matter. But, my lords, I will say this—*if the United States admit the principle of arbitration, if they can point out the precise questions which they desire to have submitted to the arbiter, and the grounds upon which they seek for redress and compensation, we shall be quite ready to meet them in a friendly spirit* to discuss the points upon which arbitration is sought, and, *if we can find an impartial arbiter*, to refer to his decision the questions at issue. [Hear, hear.] Such are the points which we have submitted to the United States Government. It remains to be seen whether they can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. I trust they may, *for there are no countries between which friendly relations are more entirely for the interests of both than this country and the great Republic at the other side of the Atlantic.* [Hear, hear.] Nothing could be more suicidal than a war between the two countries; nothing more destructive of their best interests; and, at the same time, there are no two countries which have it in their power to be more useful to one another. [Hear, hear.] I think there is only one other topic in the royal speech to which the noble Earl adverted, and that is the measure to be proposed with regard to the settlement of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. I do not at all wish to detract from the merits which he so properly ascribed to the administration of the noble Lord, the late Lord-Lieutenant, and I agree with him that one of the questions most necessary to be solved in the case of Ireland, and at the same time most difficult of solution, is the land question. I will not anticipate the discussion of the particular measure we propose to bring forward. It is ready to be laid upon the table of the other House, and I will only say that while on the one hand Her Majesty's Government anxiously desire to give every facility to the tenant for benefiting by his improvements, they also desire to maintain the just rights of property, which cannot be interfered with without destroying the whole social condition of the country. [Hear, hear.] As the noble Earl has not thought proper to comment on any other portion of the speech, and as after waiting for a little time I found that no other noble Lord wished to put a question, I will say nothing more, but will content myself with expressing my thankfulness to your Lordships for the manner in which you have received the speech and the address, and I hope that it may be an indication of the corresponding candor and courtesy with which the measures will be received which will be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons the address was moved by Mr. De Grey, and seconded by Mr. Graves.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone then rose, amid loud cheers, and said:

I rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of supporting the address which has been moved and seconded from the opposite benches. I heartily approve the well-established rule which on all occasions discourages the needless importation of subjects of difference into the debate on the address, and confess that on this occasion, independently of much other matter which the address contains, and which we should wish to see brought out in discussion with the most favorable auspices, there are three announcements which of themselves would suffice, I think, to make any candid and well-judging man reluctant to see dissension introduced into this debate. [Hear, hear.] I mean the announcement of a measure for the union of the North American Provinces; the announcement of a measure on that most important subject, the state of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland—and, I must add, in terms in which I do not think the most fastidious among us can find anything to object to; and thirdly, the announcement, not less gratifying than either of the others, but even more gratifying, that in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government the time has arrived when the existence of exceptional, and in one sense arbitrary, power in Ireland may reach its termination. [Hear, hear.] I not only, therefore, am unprepared to move any amendment on the address myself, but if there were any gentleman who entertained a different disposition, and to whom I might without impropriety offer a recommendation, I would earnestly beseech him to forbear from executing such an intention. [Hear.] Passing, however, to the subjects—the numerous and important subjects—touched upon in the speech from the throne, I am anxious to offer some remarks on some paragraphs which the speech contains. At first I will dwell for a moment on that very momentous question, the correspondence between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States, in reference to questions pending between the two countries, which questions have arisen out of the late civil war. And I wish to convey an assurance to the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of all with whom I have had an opportunity of communicating, that whatever he may have done or whatever he may propose to do on the subject will be judged, not in the narrow spirit of exacting from him, or endeavoring to exact from him, a precise conformity to the steps we ourselves have taken, but that so long as his measures and his policy may in our view be consistent with the honor and conducive to the interests of the country, everything which may proceed from him and his colleagues will receive at our hands a most favorable consideration. [Hear, hear.] Then I go on to the paragraph in the speech relating to the insurrection which has distracted—I know not to what extent it still distracts—the important Island of Candia. I miss from the speech an intimation which it is very common to convey, that upon certain subjects, and especially subjects of foreign policy, which have reached a certain degree of maturity, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to submit papers to the House. Indeed, I observe that an honorable friend of mine has already given notice of his desire to obtain information in that shape, and I feel myself justified in expressing a hope that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to lay before us such information. [Hear, hear.] For this question is one which, although of foreign concerns, yet cannot be regarded as very remote from our interests; nay, more, it cannot be regarded as a question in which we are altogether without rights. We know not at present, from any authentic source, the cause of this insurrection. We know, however, the deplorable calamities with which it has been attended, and the desperate resolution with which, against enormous odds, the battle has been fought. Now, what I am desirous to know—and I hope that the papers when presented by Her Majesty's Government will prove what I am desirous to know—is that the Government of the Sultan is not responsible for this insurrection, but that it had, before the commencement of the outbreak, given faithful and full execution to that important instrument issued at the close of the Crimean war for the purpose of securing to the Christian subjects of the Porte at least the civil equality to which they were justly entitled, and which had been too long withheld. [Hear, hear.] This is a question of justice in its connection with the general interests of humanity rather than with any special British interests in a narrow sense; and it is likewise of the utmost importance with reference to the future peace of Europe. I congratulate Her Majesty's Government most cordially that the time has arrived when they are able to promise us—forming their judgment on the circumstances of the moment—that they will not, under these circumstances, apply for an extension of the exceptional powers of the Government in Ireland, and I join with them in rejoicing that the spirit which has been displayed by the community itself in aid of the Government has proved to be so potent an ally in averting the evil which at one time we might have been led to apprehend—a phenomenon new in the history of Ireland—a phenomenon which, I trust, will lead to much reflection upon its causes, and which, after that reflection, will prove a powerful encouragement to us to prosecute the policy of liberality and of justice toward Ireland of which, in part, we have already witnessed the happy effect. [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty's Government refer to a subject of great interest in connection with the condition of the army, and with the foundation of an efficient army of reserve. If I caught correctly the words of the address, the promise which it is proposed to make to Her Majesty's Government in return is that we will cheerfully consider any demand which may be made for our assent to a moderate expenditure. Now, I must confess that, if I were a captious critic, I should doubt whether cheerfulness of consideration is exactly that form of consideration which a representative of the people should give to proposals for an increase of expenditure. [A laugh.] A careful and a ready consideration I have no doubt that subject will have, and I trust a fair and even a liberal consideration. [Hear.] Most certainly I express the confidence that, while we shall expect the Government to show that expenses which are perhaps necessary in one direction can be compensated by savings in another, the Government will receive the cordial support of this House in every well-conceived and every effectual measure for the attainment of that most desirable object, the foundation of a good system of army reserve. [Hear, hear.] The speech also touches upon a subject as delicate as it is important in the reference it makes to an inquiry that is about to be instituted into the disagreements between the employers of labor and their workmen, and into the means by which that inquiry is to be prosecuted. I think there have been exaggerated statements made—and to a certain extent they may have acted on the public mind—in order to propagate the idea either that differences between employers and workmen are now of a more aggravated character than in former times, or that the effect of these differences is to menace the commercial and trading position of this country. If there be those who really entertain that apprehension, let them pay attention to a single sentence in the speech of the seconder of the address, which acquainted us that the joint increase in the exports and imports from and to this country for nine months of the last year, as compared with nine months of the year preceding, amounted to 65,000,000. But that is no reason why the attention of Parliament should not in every useful manner be given to a subject which is of the utmost importance, and a matter in which undoubtedly there are yet serious difficulties and serious evils to be removed. What I hope is that the interposition of Government in this matter will be an amicable interposition, and in particular that when my friend, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, frames his bill for obtaining from Parliament powers to make the inquiry effective he will bear in mind the full and absolute right of all individuals, employers and workmen alike, to bring to market the commodity they have to dispose of, whether it be labor or capital, on the best terms in their power, as long as, and only as long as, they exercise their own rights without prejudice to the rights of others. [Hear, hear.] There is but one other subject on which I have to detain the House for a few moments, and it is the subject to which, as has been rightly said by the honorable gentleman, the member for Liverpool, there attaches at the present time an all-absorbing interest—I mean the question of the representation of the people. [Hear, hear.] But I will here first offer a comment upon that which many of us had anxiously expected, and which, probably for some good and sufficient cause, does not appear in the Speech. I presume that is probably owing to the circumstance that the recent inquiries into corrupt practices in certain boroughs are not yet so absolutely completed as to have enabled the Government to advise the Crown to refer to this subject. At all events, nothing was said in regard to it. I am sure it is one which, from its importance, well deserves notice. If the question of parliamentary reform be difficult, at least it ought not to be difficult to deal with certain of its branches, such as cases of proved corruption. I beg to say that this evil, which has grown, perhaps, not more intense—I hope, on the contrary, less intense—but which has grown far more potent, and, therefore, more scandalous, of late years, has now become a matter not merely of domestic policy and expediency, but I will even venture to say of national honor. So long as we were in something like exclusive possession of a representative system, little notice was taken of these offences in foreign lands, but we have lived into a period in which almost every country possesses, in more or less perfect forms, representative institutions, and in which some countries enjoy them in high efficiency. Since that has been the case, it appears to me that Europe has conceived what I might almost call a sentiment of disgust at finding that evils of which those countries are scarcely conscious have become so rife and so virulent among ourselves. I hope it will be understood that I assume there is a cause for silence in Her Majesty's speech on this subject; but I must express the hope that when Her Majesty's Government take into their consideration some of the reports—I will not now presume to decide which they may be—in which it shall appear, on judicial authority, that constituencies are tainted, as they have been in some former and well-remembered instances, they will not ask us to inflict the almost nominal and wholly unsatisfactory punishments which have bounded our action on former occasions, but will give evidence to the world, by something in the nature of strictness and severity, that we are in earnest on this particular question. [Cheers.] As regards the paragraph in the speech of Her Majesty, it is obviously open to the remark that its language is in some degree enigmatical; but I do not think it will be fair to make that circumstance a subject of complaint. On the contrary, I think Her Majesty's Government are perfectly justified in reserving that full explanations of their intentions to a future day which, if it had been attempted to-day, in a form necessarily imperfect, would probably have tended to prejudice the settlement of the question. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, in assenting to the paragraph as it stands, I do so upon the double ground that there is nothing in its language which can give rise to a just reflection; and, important as is every matter connected with this subject, both as to substance and as to procedure, under present circumstances, [I, for myself and others, if they are so minded, retain the most perfect liberty to canvass, both as to substance and as to procedure, the measures and the steps to be taken by Her Majesty's Government, when in the proper time we become fully acquainted with them. I think there are three points in which may be summed up, in a great degree, our interest in the consideration and management of this matter. There is the question by whom the measure of parliamentary reform is to be submitted to Parliament; there is the question what is to be the substance and effect of such a measure; and, lastly, there is the question when such a measure is to be brought under our notice, and when it is to reach its completion. As regards the first of those questions—by whom the measure is to be submitted—I humbly represent to the House that at this moment the interest of the country in the speedy settlement of the question is all-important—[hear, hear] and if there be any of us who are less sanguine than honorable gentlemen opposite as to the possible proceedings of Her Majesty's Government, that is no reason for endeavoring to cast impediments in their course. It is our duty to accept, wherever we can get it, a measure which will be adequate to meet the just expectations of the country; and if we intend to be willing parties to the introduction of such a measure by Her Majesty's Government, we ought not by anything we may now say or do to cast even the smallest difficulty in the way of that introduction. As respects the substance of the measure, I do not think the present occasion a proper one to discuss it; but as respects the time of the measure [hear, hear,] I must again say, it appears to me that even the question of the substance is hardly more important. It is not necessary now to retrace the wearisome and irksome details of this protracted controversy, or to remind the House how many sessions, how many Queen's speeches, how many Parliaments have been involved. One thing only we can say, and that is, it is impossible for legislation to proceed in its orderly and accustomed course until this matter is disposed of [cheers;] until this matter is disposed of it stops the way; it disturbs and impedes, and it not only disturbs and impedes, but it embitters every attempt to deal with other questions of difficulty. The vast and varied interests of this country, growing apparently more vast and more varied every day, and, in proportion as we reap the harvest of legislation with assiduity, causing new and thicker crops to spring afresh from the ground soliciting our attention, render it our duty to see and require that the measures adopted shall be directed toward the attainment, not only of an effectual, but also of a speedy settlement. I therefore ask myself, how I am to interpret the paragraph in which this subject has been brought under our notice, and I cannot doubt as to the manner in which I am justified in construing it. I won't ask for explanations; I won't make any remark which would have a tendency to force the Government to offer explanation for the purpose of avoiding misapprehension; but what I understand by this paragraph is this; Her Majesty's Government, like ourselves, like the generality of the House, including their own followers and the whole country without distinction of party, are sensible of the necessity of dealing promptly with this matter, and upon the earliest day which they can choose for the purpose, they will be prepared to propose, on their own responsibility, such measures as they shall think will be most effectual for the attainment, the effective attainment and, above all, the speedy allowment of their object and the just satisfaction of the wishes of the country. I hope there is nothing unreasonable in that expectation. If that expectation be a just one, we ought to rest perfectly satisfied, cherishing the hope that the time is at hand when we may be able to remove from ourselves and out of the way this obstacle, and to remove from ourselves what threatens to become, if we do not remove it, a standing discredit to Parliament and the institutions of the land, and to give to all the other vast and diversified interests of the country that attention which they so imperatively solicit at our hands. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, and was received with loud cheers. He said:

I heard with great satisfaction from the right honorable gentleman, that there was no prospect of an amendment to the address being proposed to-night. It is really far from agreeable that on the first night we meet together we should resume our squabbles; and in the months that are before us many opportunities will arise to compensate honorable gentlemen for the self-restraint which they exercise now. [A laugh.] There are one or two points to which the right honorable gentleman has referred, which I will notice before I touch on his last more interesting inquiry. With regard to the criticisms of the contents of the Queen's speech, I think I may congratulate my colleagues upon its reception by the House generally, though we owe it in some degree to the able interpretation which has been put upon it by my honorable friends who moved and seconded the address, the first with a pleasing propriety I am sure all must acknowledge, the second with a weight of authority derived from his position and his acquaintance with commercial pursuits. In answer to the question which has been put, I may say that papers will certainly be presented on the subject of the insurrection in Crete. I believe my noble friend (Lord Stanley) had a reason which for a short time may influence him in not immediately presenting them to the House, but when that reason, which may only exist for one or two days, ceases to operate, my noble friend will take the earliest opportunity of laying them on the table of the House. The right honorable gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) referred to the circumstance that no allusion was made in the Queen's Speech to the inquiries into proceedings in certain boroughs. The reason why we made no reference to these inquiries was that the reports of them have not been received by the Government. [A voice from the Treasury Bench, "Not all."] Some have; but the right honorable gentleman will feel that it would be convenient and proper to have them all in our possession before we make any announcement on the subject. The right honorable gentleman then, in a tone of which I am sure I have no cause to complain, referred to the paragraph in the speech announcing that the attention of Parliament will be called to the state of the representation of the people; and the right honorable gentleman, remembering, no doubt, his experience in the position which I now occupy, felt how very inconvenient it would be if, on the first day of the session, a number of inquiries were made the answers to which might only lead to misapprehension, and which would really not be fair to those who are responsible for the consequences. [Hear, hear.] I will not trouble the right honorable gentleman and the House at any length upon the subject, because, with the permission of the House, I mean to take not only an early but the earliest day at our command in order to bring the whole subject before the House. [Cheers and a voice, "What day?"] Monday next. [Cheers.] That is the first day at our disposal, and I then propose to state the course which the Government mean to take upon this subject, and generally to enter into the matter. I trust that under these circumstances we may not be pressed to make any statements to-night, but that we may be allowed to reserve our views and state them fully on that occasion. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman has done justice to the important subjects which have been brought under the notice of the House in the speech from the throne. I am aware, as all must feel, that it will require on the part of the House considerable devotion and efforts to do justice to the several themes which will be brought before them. But reaction is the law of life, and it is the characteristic of the House of Commons. There have been complaints of late of indolence and want of assiduity on the part of this House. It is said that we have passed through sessions without doing even a portion of what our duty required. Now in this session an admirable opportunity will be afforded to the House, and if they only follow the example which the Government are prepared to set by the devotion of their time and labor to the pursuit of these propositions, I think we need not be frightened by the quantity of business before us, but may rather look forward to the end of a session which will redound to the public advantage and to the character of this assembly. [Cheers.]

The address was then agreed to.

The Queen's Reference to the Alabama Claims—The Proposed Arbitration.

From the London Times, Feb. 6.

There is one paragraph in the Queen's speech which will be read throughout the country, as it seems to have been heard in Parliament, with unqualified satisfaction. It is that in which Her Majesty announces that she has suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which all pending differences between Great Britain and America may receive an amicable solution. If the present Government should confer no other benefit on the nation, yet it will not be forgotten that its accession to power rendered it possible to extricate ourselves from a false position in respect to these differences. Nor would this advantage be wholly lost, though Lord Derby should see fit to tender his resignation to-morrow. By the very fact of conciliatory overtures having proceeded from Lord Stanley, the *amende honorable* has already been made on our behalf, and nothing would remain to his successor but to follow them up in a like spirit. Public opinion would never suffer this step, once taken, to be retraced. Whatever may have been the divisions among us during the war, all parties are now equally desirous to "remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship" with the American people. Nothing but a perfectly sincere impression that no colorable warrant existed in law or precedent for the claims of the United States, and that it would, therefore, be inconsistent with our national honor to entertain them, ever interfered with the frank expression of this desire. Time has since done its healing work, and has transferred the dispute from the sphere of international law into that of international morality. When negotiations between private friends are conducted through the medium of third parties, it sometimes happens that points which the principals would cheerfully have waived are pressed by the agents until litigation becomes imminent. In such cases, if the principals can be induced to resume personal communication, the adjustment of the affair generally proves much simpler than it appeared. So it is with nations. So long as an international dispute is prolonged by diplomatic correspondence, it often looks quite insoluble when it really admits of an easy practical settlement. The concession which a Foreign Secretary feels bound to resist on legal grounds may be made by the nation whose representative he is on moral grounds, not only without humiliation, but with true dignity.

But will the hopes expressed in the Queen's speech be realized by the acceptance of Lord Stanley's proposal? This must, of course, depend, in part, on the form in which they have been embodied. *It would be too much to expect a courteous response from Mr. Seward to offers of the same nature with those which have already been declined by the United States.* We may safely assume, however, that *no such blunder has been committed*, and that ample room has been left for any reasonable modification of the terms which may have been submitted on our part. Upon this assumption we do not hesitate to express our belief that the course adopted by Lord Stanley will be justified by success. We are far, indeed, from supposing that no grudge against this country is harbored in the minds of American politicians. Years may pass before they can altogether forgive the sympathy manifested for the South, or will cease to attribute to us an unworthy jealousy of the Union. It would serve no good purpose to argue once more against this fixed conviction, or to estimate the proportion of truth which it contains. A more just appreciation of the sentiments which have always animated the great mass of Englishmen, and prevailed over self-interest under a long and severe ordeal, can only be inspired gradually, if it is to be inspired at all. In the meantime, however, both the Government and the people of the United States have every motive, selfish as well as honorable, for welcoming a favorable arrangement of the *Alabama* claims. The Government are engaged in a desperate struggle with the Republican Party, which engrosses all their energy and leaves them but little inclination or leisure for a rupture with a foreign Power. The people are intent upon domestic politics, upon the reconstruction of the South, upon financial reforms, upon the constitutional relations between the Executive and the Legislature. Both would, doubtless, be as ready as ever to resent aggression or affront; neither is in a mood nor in a position to reject a fair offer. The Americans, too, have recently experienced the difficulty of enforcing their own Neutrality laws against offenders whose lawless designs were quite undisguised, while they have probably not been insensible to the forbearance of our own Government in recognizing that difficulty and abstaining from peremptory remonstrances. There is, in short, no longer any material obstacle to an agreement on the basis of arbitration, or—what, perhaps, involves fewer objections—to a reference of the whole question to a joint commission, with full powers to make such an award as would be within the province of an arbitrator. The principle of arbitration being once admitted, it makes little difference which of these alternatives is chosen. If the intervention of a European Sovereign would be unpalatable to the United States, it would be a sufficient reason for preferring the second, and it was in prospect of this contingency that we ventured to recommend the revision of the Neutrality Laws by the same body which is charged to adjudicate on the *Alabama* claims. At all events, it is to be hoped that a joint Commission, if appointed, will comprise laymen of eminence as well as lawyers. The whole controversy arises out of the fact that the *Alabama* case is a *casus omissus* in international law. Before the day of steam her escape and subsequent equipment would have been almost impossible, while there is, perhaps, no parallel for the combination of causes which prevented her being manned and commissioned in a Confederate port. The considerations which must govern the equitable liability of a neutral under circumstances like these should be discussed by lawyers, but the ultimate decision should rest with statesmen.

It is creditable to Lord Russell's discretion that he should have refrained from criticising an apparent reversal of his own policy. That is does not actually amount to a reversal we have more than once shown; and it is quite open to argument whether he was not right in closing the discussion which Lord Stanley now reopens. At the same time, we cannot affect to regard the matter in this light. The cogency of Lord Russell's appeals to history and law would not have been in the least degree weakened, and this country would have been put effectually in the right, had he concluded his dispatches with a declaration that Great Britain would submit to arbitration. No doubt it would have required an effort to abandon the ground of legal right, but it ought to have been made; indeed, unless such efforts are to be made, our adhesion to the substitution of arbitration for war is quite nugatory. We must now pay the penalty, such as it is, for this mistake; and that we may not be further compromised it is essential, as Lord Russell himself admits, that Lord Stanley's hands should be left entirely free.

The Commission on the Neutrality Laws.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 5.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Right Hon. Robert Monsey, Baron Cranworth; Right Hon. Richard Monckton, Baron Houghton; Right Hon. Sir Hugh McCalmont Cairns, Knight, a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery; Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Civil Law, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; Right Hon. Sir William Erle, Knight; Sir George Wm. Wilshere Bramwell, Knight, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer; Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Knight, Doctor of Civil Law, Her Majesty's Advocate-General; Sir Roundell Palmer, Knight; Travers Twiss, Doctor of Civil Law; Wm. George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel; Thomas Baring, Esq.; William Henry Gregory, Esq., and William Edward Forster, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and consider the character, working and effect of the laws of the realm available for the enforcement of neutrality during the existence of hostilities between other States with whom Her Majesty is at peace; and to inquire and report whether any, and what changes ought to be made in such laws, for the purpose of giving them increased efficiency, and bringing them into full conformity with international obligations. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Francis Phipps Onslow, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the Commission.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The End of the Cretan Difficulty Approaching.

From the London Times, Feb. 4.

For several weeks hundreds of women and children have been conveyed on board neutral vessels from the blockaded shores to the friendly harbors of Greece, and this exodus was hailed by the well-wishers to the Cretan cause as an evidence of a determination on the part of the Cretans to be rid of the non-combatants, so as to be unincumbered in their movements and enabled to fight their battles to the utmost. On the 20th, however, the French gunboat *Salamandre*, followed by an Ottoman frigate and a corvette, entered the Piræus, bringing back to Greece 440 of her volunteer warriors. Others of their comrades were waiting in the island for an opportunity of embarking, and even treating with Mustapha Pasha for permission to take their passage in foreign vessels. Open war, even in the mountain districts, seems to be altogether at an end; though brigandage, or, as the Greeks prefer to call it, guerrilla warfare, may be kept up for a season, or even break out again and again for years. But the men who turned their backs upon Crete would hardly have deserted their flag if even a hope of prolonged resistance had remained.

The reception these disappointed heroes met with at the hands of their countrymen, is not the least remarkable incident in a campaign which has been signalized by the tragic episode of Arkadi. It is the ridiculous only separated by one step's distance from the sublime. The mob of Athens, on hearing of the arrival of these unfortunates, came down to the Piræus with a determined purpose to inflict upon them the chastisement due to cowards or traitors. As soon as the volunteers began to disembark they were assailed with such a "hailstorm of paving-stones," and such "a shower of cudgels," that they were glad to take refuge in the vessels they had left, and to seek the protection of their crews. Some received wounds, some were flung into the sea; two or three, as is reported, were beaten to death; and few would have escaped the same fate had they been left altogether at the discretion of the infuriated rabble. The cries were "Down with the deserters, and defilers of Hellenic honor! Throw into the sea the renegades who saved their lives on board Turkish ships!" These patriots, for whom ungrateful Greece had so harsh a welcome, seem, however, to have deserved a better reception, for it was less by the lead and steel of the Mussulman that they were overpowered than by the impossibility of finding subsistence in the desolated country. So long as flocks roamed on the hills they fought and conquered, and it was only when the bones of the last sheep were picked clean that they came back to have the reproach of having lived at free quarters in the land they were rescuing from thraldom flung in their teeth. Those among them who escaped from the hands of the mob were put ashore in a desert islet in the Bay of Salamis, whence, it is to be hoped, after time has been given for the evaporation of unjust popular displeasure, they will be allowed to reach their homes in safety.

However absurd and wrong-headed the behavior of the Athenian mob may appear on this occasion, it may be taken as a symptom of the earnestness with which that excitable Greek nation looked upon the Cretan struggle. It was too easy for us at a distance to foresee that the insurrection, unless it could spread far and wide, and reach the provinces of the mainland, could only aggravate the sufferings of the Cretans. These sufferings have, we have reason to believe, been terrible. The Archbishop of York published a few days ago in these columns an eloquent and touching appeal in behalf of "12,000 women and children and helpless men," all Candiote refugees, "reduced to the most utter misery," and prayed that, setting aside all question of politics, the charitable among us would send relief—an appeal which we hope will not be ineffectual. * * * *

As the downfall of the insurrection and the dispersion of the Greek volunteers seem to have decided the cause in favor of the Turks, and diplomacy could hardly wheedle from the Sultan that fair but desolated island which armed force failed to wrest from him, it is at least to be hoped that the representatives of the Western Powers will exert themselves in behalf of the vanquished population. "Three things," according to a Turkish proverb, "are utterly merciless—time, fire and the Sultan." His Sublime Highness may not, however, be equally insensible to sterner influences, and all should now be applied to incline his heart to humane and generous counsels.

FRANCE.

The New Press Law—The Fisheries Commission—Napoleon's New Programme.

By the new press law, printers and publishers will only to have to make a simple declaration of their place of residence and qualifications.

It is believed that the newspaper stamp will be reduced to 3 centimes.

It is not yet known whether non-political publications will be subject to the same duty. The *Avenir National* publishes a telegram from Marchiennes, in Belgium, announcing that the disturbances which have broken out there among the miners still continue. Three workmen have been killed in an encounter with the troops, and fifteen Belgian soldiers have been wounded.

The International Fisheries Commission has terminated its labors. Its report will shortly be submitted to the Governments of France and England for their adoption, and will, if approved, form the subject of a diplomatic convention.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The little activity in commercial transactions observable for some time past, continues, and probably will continue as long as there is any uncertainty as to the political and financial policy of the Government. The expectation generally is that the programme sketched by the Emperor will be carried out liberally, and if the results justify their expectations, there is little or no doubt that the commercial and financial public will recover full confidence. No serious improvement, however, can be calculated upon until the opening of the session. The debates are looked forward to with some anxiety, for they will enlighten the public as to the financial policy which M. Rouher proposes following. The continued silence of the *Moniteur* with respect to a fresh loan, and the exultation of the promoters of gigantic enterprises at the retirement of M. Fould, who was persistently opposed to them, are unfavorable symptoms, but it is hoped that M. Rouher, whose ideas of economy are generally sound, will not favor reckless enterprise or add to the enormous debt of the country, and what is still more, that the interposition of the Chambers will raise up a barrier against them."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Some medical documents were received at Dalton, Ga., a few days ago, on which was the following indorsement:

I think we will pass Stevens' bill this week through the House, and next week through the Senate. Give your rebel editor one of this—tell him that these are my thoughts, and to announce my name for Governor in 1868, and bet him all he is worth that I will be elected—tell him to resign his rebel commission and go to work for a National Government.

G. W. ASHBURN.

The call for a Democratic State Convention in Iowa on the 3d of April next, signed by Le Grand Byington and others as State Central Committee, is addressed to "those citizens of the State who adhere to the political principles of Thomas Jefferson, and who will resist the African supremacy and centralized despotism which are threatened by the fragmentary Congress at Washington." They are to elect delegates to the Democratic Convention of all the States, to be held at Cincinnati, April 13.

The resolution on negro suffrage which passed the Kentucky Assembly by a vote of 87 yeas to 1 nay, was as follows: That this Assembly and the people of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, whether unlimited or special, general or qualified, and they do most earnestly protest against the passage of any law by Congress which has for its object the extension of such suffrage in any State or Territory.

A Democratic State Convention is to meet in Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, March 13, to nominate candidates for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University—the only State officers to be elected at the coming Spring election.

A number of gentlemen have been named by their friends for Governor of Virginia, but the only one who has yet regularly taken the track is Hon. Fayette McMullin.

Gen. Bogan is expected to speak in New Hampshire prior to the coming election.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned to Monday 25th inst. No civil calendar will be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further order of the Court.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2146—Barrett vs. Barrett.	1908—Horan vs. Akin.
2734—Devoe vs. Beach.	614—Aberle vs. Beck.
2330—Wedel vs. Schellworth.	2530—Selchow vs. Jacobs.
2360—Leach vs. Van Winkle.	2362—Hallett vs. McDonald.
2586—The Smith and Rand Powder Company vs. The Er.. Lead Co.	2884—DeWolf vs. Murphy.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1909—Duysters vs. Berkenrath, Jr., et al.	2801—Hirsh vs. Copeland.
2170—Douglass vs. Mayer.	2941—Strauss vs. Woolf.
2821—Pryer vs. Dillon.	2868—Same vs. Same.
2061—Wicks vs. Harris.	1636—Beringer vs. Bach.
2180—Reed vs. Fitzgerald.	2673—Jouanique vs. Rushton.
2361—Radliff vs. Cassidy.	1673—Swan vs. Dannenbaum.
1241—Delmardt vs. Grafton.	2237—Cornwall vs. Waisland.
1868—Cummings vs. Coyle.	2859—Hawkins vs. Fraser.
1497—Walton, Jr., vs. Evers.	2880—Backes vs. Pondir.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

There are no reserved causes set down for to-day. The call of the Calendar will commence at No. 62.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearn, J.

Adjourned to Monday, the 26th inst.

The Customs Revenue—Damage at Sea of Goods Imported—Will Deductions from Duties, on such Account, be Allowed after Entry?—The Acts of 1799 and 1823.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Philo S. Shelton, et al., Plaintiffs in error, vs. Arthur W. Austin, Collector, &c.—This was an action of assumpsit brought by the plaintiffs to recover of the defendant, as Collector of the port of Boston, certain duties which, as they alleged, he unlawfully exacted of them, and which they paid under protest. According to the agreed statements of facts it appears that the duties were exacted and paid on a cargo of molasses imported into the port of Boston from Cuba. When the article was exported at Matanzas, it was sound and sweet, but on its arrival here it was found that it had become sour; and the case shows that "the souring took place during the voyage." It does not appear that the plaintiffs knew the molasses had soured at the date of arrival, but the record shows that they made the entry in the Custom-house at the full value of sweet molasses, and then demanded to have the damage ascertained and appraised, and the difference allowed in the computation of the duties. This demand was acceded to, and the defendant caused the damage to be appraised, but afterward refused, under the instructions of the Department, to allow the deduction on account thereof, and the duties were exacted and paid on the invoice valuation. Protest was made on the ground that the molasses having received damage, the plaintiffs were "entitled to have the rate or percentage thereof deducted from the original amount subject to duty."

On the trial in the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, the Court held that whenever the invoice value of importations is too low, the importer is allowed, by law to make whatever additions on the entry he may think proper, so as to bring up the entered value to the requirements of the act of Congress, in order to avoid that additional charge, but that there is no corresponding provision authorizing the merchant to make any deduction from the invoice valuation on any account whatever, and judgment was for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' appeal to this Court, contending that under the fifty-second section of the act of 1799, the deduction was allowable. That section reads as follows: "That all goods, wares and merchandise, of which entry shall have been made incomplete, or without the specification of particulars, either from the want of the original invoice or invoices, or for any other cause, or which shall have received damage during the voyage, to be ascertained by the proper officers of the port or district, in which the goods, &c., shall arrive, shall be conveyed to some warehouse to be designated by the Collector, in the parcels or packages containing the same, there to remain with due and reasonable care, at the expense and risk of the owner or consignee, under the care of some proper officer, until the particulars, cost or value, as the case may require, shall have been ascertained, either by the exhibition of the original invoice or invoices thereof, or by appraisement, at the option of the owner, importer or consignee, in manner hereafter provided, and until the duties thereon shall have been paid or secured to be paid, and a permit granted by the Collector for the delivery thereof." The section then provides for the manner of appraisement of cost, value, damage, &c.

The Government insists that the customs revenue are in *pari materia*, and especially in this case an extended context is requisite for a correct understanding of the foregoing provision. All the laws on the subject are therefore cited; and it is argued, that on the whole legislation, goods that have been completely entered, under whatever circumstances such entry is made, are not entitled to any allowance for damage from whatever cause, unless proof of such damage has been furnished ten days after the landing of the goods, and other action had. But any provision of the act of 1799 favorable to the plaintiffs was repealed by the act of 1823, and consequently the judgment was correct. Whenever, in fact, the invoice has been the basis of an entry at the Custom-house, complete or incomplete, or whenever an entry has been made with a specific valuation, there is no power to reduce the corresponding assessment of duties.

Henry Stanberry and J. H. Ashton for Government; M. Andros for plaintiffs in error.

Another Distillery Forfeited.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Seventy-two Barrels of Rum and other property.—This was a proceeding under the Internal Revenue Act to forfeit a distillery run by two men named Fogarty and Byrnes, in Cumberland-street near Richards-street. The testimony of Inspectors Cochen and Dailey, showed that the distillery was found by the officers lighted up about 5 o'clock one morning in January last, with other indications of their being at work in it. On going in the officers found the inspector absent, but the still was hot and the fires had just been drawn from under the boiler. They found eleven barrels of spirits in the yard near the door, and on further search they found hid under a lot of empty barrels, over seventy barrels of spirits more. In the bonded warehouse there were twelve barrels of spirits. The property was seized and keepers were placed in charge of it, but while the Inspectors were gone the keepers were induced to leave for a while, and during their absence some parties carried off about forty barrels of it. The lot that it was in was an open one belonging to this distillery of Fogarty & Byrnes, but adjoining a rectifying distillery kept by a man named Engel, and the parties at first tried to have Engel allow them to put the spirits into his cistern, but he refused and they carried it off.

The evidence for the Government further showed that after the seizure Mr. Byrne offered Inspector Dailey $1,500 if he would go away for a while. The capacity of the still was shown to be about a barrel in two hours, and it was shown that the spirits returned to the Assessor as manufactured was twelve barrels for the month before.

Mr. Engel was called as a witness for the Government, and denied any knowledge of the spirits or how the barrels got where they were, and it was shown that the liquor in the concealed barrels was of the same kind as that in the eleven barrels, and that the latter must have been just rolled out because the snow which had fallen the day before had not fallen on them.

The defence called the Inspector, who testified that he had attended on an average eight hours a day when the still was running, and four or five when it was not; that during a great portion of the time they had been making alterations in the still, and he had rarely been there nights; that during December he put 519 gallons into the bonded warehouse, and they could run 400 gallons a day, and they mixed mash ten different days in December, and that he put no liquor in the bonded warehouse from Dec. 29 to Jan. 28. His books showed 1,600 gallons of mash for 509 gallons of whisky, whereas that amount of mash should have made 1,200 gallons of whisky.

The inspector's evidence tended to show that he had suffered himself to be very easily blinded by pretended alterations of the still, and that the still had run a great many nights, if not days, when he was not there.

No explanation was given by the defence as to how the spirits came to be where it was found.

The evidence being closed, defendant's counsel wished the decision of the Court as to whether the 48th section of the Internal Revenue Act which forfeits "all tools, implements and personal property" in the place or yard, building or establishment where goods, wares and merchandise shall be found in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or removed with intent to defraud the Revenue, applied, where the article found was spirits, and also whether spirits in a bonded warehouse and thus already in custody of the Government could be forfeited.

The Judge decided that the forty-eighth section did apply, and that such spirits could be forfeited.

The District-Attorney moved the Court to direct the Jury to find a verdict for the Government, unless the counsel for the defence wished that some question of fact should be submitted to the Jury.

The defendant's counsel not requesting that any such question should be submitted the Court directed a verdict for the Government, forfeiting the goods, which on the seizure had been bonded in $3,000.

For the United States, District-Attorney Tracy; for claimant, Gen. Crook.

Important Will Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

White & Crosby, Executors, vs. Chas. A. Kirtland et al.—Mr. J. H. Reynolds, of Albany, concluded the argument for the testators in this case, which has been on trial for three days past. The case presents many new and important questions. William Bostwick, of New-Haven, died in 1863, leaving a large property, consisting of real estate in New-York worth about half a million of dollars. He left an only child—a daughter—and no other relations nearer than first cousins. In 1862 he made a will, giving his whole estate to trustees to pay the income to her (the daughter) during life, and at her death to go to her children, if any, or, in default of her having children, to six religious and charitable societies named. The daughter died two years after her father, unmarried. But two of the societies are incorporated under the laws of this State, and the questions presented are: Whether real estate in this State can be given by devise to a foreign religious or benevolent corporation; what are the rights of such societies incorporated under the laws of New-York in such devises; and what is the effect of the limitations in the acts of 1848 and 1860; and also the further question whether such of the real estate as the societies cannot take goes to the collateral heirs of the testator or to the maternal relations of the daughter.

The societies are represented by Ex-Judge Edmunds, Messrs. Titus & Westervelt, Duncan Campbell and A. L. Edwards. The executors are represented by Daniel Lord, Esq., and Mr. Jones; the heirs of the daughter by Messrs. A. R. Rodgers and Sandford; and the heirs of the testator by Messrs. J. H. Reynolds, of Albany, and George C. Genet, of New-York.

The decision of the Court is reserved.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Decision of the General Term of the Superior Court on Appeal—Opinion of Chief-Justice Robertson.

Laura Keene, Appellant, vs. John S. Clarke and Another, Respondents.—This was an action to recover damages from the defendants for the performance under their direction of a drama entitled *Our American Cousin*, whereof the plaintiff claimed to be owner or literary proprietor, and to restrain them from continuing to perform the same. The complaint alleged that a Mr. Taylor was the author and original proprietor of such drama; that it was in manuscript, and had never been published, acted or represented when such author, in November, 1858, assigned to the plaintiff, for a considerable sum of money, such drama, the manuscript thereof and the right of copyright thereto, and sole representation thereof in the United States and Canada. That the plaintiff caused such drama to be performed at a theatre in the City of New-York, belonging to her and by herself and her agents; caused additions to and alterations in such play to be made. That she kept the manuscript of such play unpublished and unprinted, and has never permitted any part thereof to be printed or published, or otherwise dedicated to the public. That its chief value lies in its exclusive use, and that she has derived great profits from its representation. That in November, 1858, the defendant, Clarke, in connection with another person, (Wheatley,) were proprietors of a certain theatre in Philadelphia, (the Arch-street theatre,) and surreptitiously procured a copy of such drama, and without the plaintiff's authority caused it to be publicly performed at their theatre. That the plaintiff commenced an action in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, against the defendant Clarke and said Wheatley, and that in such action, upon a final hearing, such Court rendered a decree establishing the plaintiff's right to such drama and ordered an assessment of damages for the injury thereto by the defendants in such action, which damages they paid to her. That the defendants had represented such drama on the stage of a theatre in New-York, in which they were interested and have announced its continued performance. That the plaintiff had not authorised or in any way assented to such performance. That the defendants knew of the plaintiff's exclusive right and of such decree in her favor. That the drama so performed by them is the same as that so bought by her, and contains the alterations and additions so made by her and her employers. The relief demanded was damages and an injunction. The answer denies that Taylor was the author and proprietor of such drama and manuscript at the time mentioned in the complaint. It averred that such drama had been dedicated to the public by being published and represented at various theatres in the United States for five years. It denied that the District Court of the United States, mentioned in the complaint, rendered a decree establishing the plaintiff's right against the defendants, or that the defendants paid her any damages for the violation of her rights as literary proprietor of such composition, but averred that such Court decided that the plaintiff had no copyright in such manuscript, and that the sum paid by the defendants ($500) was paid by way of compromise for future acting of the play in question. It also averred that such drama was the joint production of Taylor and another person, (Silsbee;) that the defendants were sole and exclusive owners of the manuscript of such drama, having paid the owner thereof a valuable consideration therefor, and the plaintiff has no title thereto, and that no alterations in or addition to the manuscript constituted any part of what she alleges she purchased, and that the defendants, Clarke and Wheatley, paid the plaintiff a certain sum ($500) for license to perform such drama without restriction, and she agreed to receive the same for such license, and that they now perform it as so licensed. Such answer controverts all other allegations in the complaint.

On the trial of the issues in this action the counsel for the plaintiffs offered in evidence a copy of certain pleadings, decretal order, proceedings and decree in a suit instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, wherein the present plaintiff was complainant and the defendant, Clarke, and Mr. Wheatley defendants. Such decretal order made in November, 1860, declares that such Court was of opinion that the plaintiff had no copyright in the comedy in question, or statutory right of its exclusive dramatic representation, because it appeared that her literary proprietorship thereof was derived from a non-resident alien author. But that as such comedy has not been printed and never published otherwise than by theatrical representation, and as the plaintiffs own theatrical representations thereof were not the means through which the defendants were fairly enabled to represent it, their unauthorized theatrical representation of it was such an infraction of her rights as entitled her to relief, and ordered a reference to a master to ascertain the value of a license to the defendants to perform such drama as altered. Upon a report of such master as to such value the final decree ordered the defendants in such suit to pay the same to the plaintiff. A general objection was taken on the trial to the admission of such certified copy, upon the ground that the same was *not properly certified*, and it was excluded, to which exclusion an exception was taken. No other evidence was offered, and the complaint was dismissed, from which an appeal was taken. Other matters relating to the pleadings, proceedings and opinion of the Court in such suit in equity in the Circuit of the United States appear in the opinion.

OPINION.

ROBERTSON, Ch. J.—The only question before us seems to be whether the certified copy of the pleadings, proceedings and enrolled decree in the former suit in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States, between the present plaintiff, as complainant, and the present defendant and a Mr. Wheatley, as defendants, was admissible in evidence on the trial of the issues in this action. Such certified copy was twice offered; first generally, and a second time to prove that the matters in issue in this action were adjudicated in such former suit by such Court, and prevent any contest of the same matter in this action. The only ground of objection to them stated was generally that they were "not properly certified," without pointing out any defect in the certificate, and an exception was duly taken to their exclusion.

The counsel for the plaintiff now desires us in disposing of the appeal to abstain from expressing any opinion upon the question of the revelancy of such proceedings in the suit in the United States Court to any matter in this action. The counsel for the defendants is only willing that we should do so if the Court is of the opinion that such document was not properly authenticated, and will therefore refuse a new trial. One of the printed points made by him is that the decree in such suit was not an estoppel or an adjudication of the same matter for which several reasons are assigned and authorities cited. The question before us and no other is whether a new trial should be granted for the exclusion of legal evidence. If we refuse a new trial there is nothing to prevent the defendant from taking the ground in an appellate Court that even if the certificate was proper the evidence was not admissible. If the defendant had stipulated that if the certificate were correct he would waive all objections to the admissibility of the evidence, it would have taken away from the objection to the certificate the character of a mere mooted question, whose decision would have no practical result in this action, unless adverse to the plaintiff, which it must bear if the proceedings themselves, if duly certified, were inadmissible, and an objection could be taken on that ground on a new trial. The case being before us without such a stipulation, the question may as well now be disposed of, if necessary to dispose of the question of a new trial as upon such trial, whether the proceedings in question do not create an estoppel or furnish evidence material to the issues. As to the exclusion of the document in question, upon the objection of a defective certificate, even conceding what may not be well founded, that the certificate of the Clerk as an authentication derives all its force from the statute of this State which requires a Clerk of an United States Circuit or District Court to certify that he *has compared the copy of the record or proceedings, certified with the original*, and that the same was a correct transcript of the whole, in order to make such copy evidence. (N. Y. Sess. L. 1845, p. 326, ch. 303, 4 edn. stat. ch. 303, p. 641.) I do not think the objection was taken in such a form as to justify the exclusion upon the ground now suggested, to wit: That the Clerk did not state that he had made the comparison required by the statute. It was held nearly thirty years ago in the case of Norman *vs.* Wells, (17 Wend. 136,) that a general objection to the sufficiency of proof of a deed was not available. The particular objection must be pointed out. An objection that a certificate was *not duly authenticated*, does not present the question whether it contained the necessary facts. (Waterville Manufacturing Company *vs.* Brown, 9 How. p. 27.) A general objection to receiving an instrument in evidence will not render an objection to the form of a certificate authenticating it available on appeal. (Mabbett *vs.* White, 12 N. Y. 442.) By omitting to state *why* a note could not be read in evidence under a declaration, in an objection in that general form, the latter becomes unavailing. (Cayuga County Bank *vs.* Warden, 6 N. Y., 19, 30.) The objection taken in the present case was of the most general kind, that the document was not properly certified. This, of course, gave the plaintiff no information how he could repair the defect aimed at. That now suggested is of a very technical kind. The clerk by certifying under his oath of office that the paper produced was a copy, is to be presumed to have taken the proper mode of ascertaining that it was so, and although such defect may be fatal, if pointed out on the trial the plaintiff was entitled to repair the defect on the spot by calling witnesses to prove the paper to be a copy. I think the papers offered were therefore improperly excluded under such an objection.

The more difficult question remains as to whether such documents were admissible as evidence of a prior adjudication, upon any of the matters involved in this action. This can only be determined by investigating the issues raised by the pleadings, the object of the action, the nature of the former and the express adjudication made in the suit in equity in question. The complainant in that suit in her bill of complaint claimed as she does in this that she was the owner or literary proprietor of the drama in question, by purchase from the original author, (Taylor,) the manuscript of which, partly in the handwriting of such author, has been delivered to her, which drama never was printed, published or copyrighted by any one for the benefit of the author; that she had deposited in due form of law to obtain a copyright therefor the title of such drama in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and that she had caused such drama to be publicly represented in the City of New-York, deriving much profit therefrom; that one of the defendants (Clarke) has obtained from another, who had performed one of the characters in such drama, under her employment, the principal parts thereof and their language; and both were then engaged in representing such drama for their own benefit in a theatre in Philadelphia; the defendants, in their answer, set up as a defence a license from a Mrs. Chapman, the widow and residuary legatee of an alleged author of such drama (Silsbee) jointly with the person named in the bill as such author, (Taylor,) who (it was alleged therein) derived the entire title to such drama, by an assignment from Taylor of his interest therein to a Mr. Webster, and the subsequent release by the latter of his interest therein to such joint author, who bequeathed all his personal property to his widow. They also set up the alienage of the original alleged author (Taylor), and of the complainant took issue on the facts alleged in her bill of complaint, and averred that the drama performed by them, instead of being identical with that performed at her theatre in New-York, had been altered and improved by them therefrom, and only as so altered and improved was performed at their theatre. Proofs appear by the proceedings to have been taken in the suit, although they form no part of the record presented.

The conclusions to which the Court in question came, and which may be considered as its adjudication of the rights of the parties and of the points in issue in the suit, are to be found in the decretal order of November, 1860, directing a reference to a master to compute the value of a licence from the complainant in that suit, and present plaintiff to the defendants to perform such drama at their theatre. Such order recited substantially that the Court was of opinion that complainant had no copy-right or statutory right of exclusive dramatic representation thereof, because she derived her literary proprietorship thereof from a *non-resident* alien author. That the theatrical representation of such drama by the defendants unauthorized by the complainant, was such an infraction of her rights as entitled her to relief independently of any statute, because such drama had never been presented or published otherwise than by theatrical representation, and such defendants were *not fairly enabled to represent it*, by means of the complainants own representations of it. And such Court being also of opinion that the proper pecuniary compensation to the complainant was the value of a manuscript copy of such drama, and a license to the defendants to perform such drama without limitation at their theatre, directed a reference to a master to ascertain such value, such master subsequently reported the value of such copy and license to be a certain sum, $500, upon which the final decree was made adjudging that the complainant recover that amount with her costs. It is not easy to discover by barely comparing the pleadings with the decision contained in the decretal order, to ascertain either what was passed upon thereby beyond the absence of any right of the complainant to a copyright or what adjudication was made therein. It would appear thereby that the Court adopted the following resolutions, to wit: *First*, That the right of the complainant to the exclusive representation of such drama was paramount to the right of the defendants thereto. *Secondly*, That as matter of law any publication of such drama by the complainant by its theatrical representation could only authorize a representation of it by others when a knowledge of its contents necessary therefor was derived from such representation by the complainant; and *lastly*, That as matter of fact, such a knowledge of its contents as enabled the defendants so to perform it was not derived from the complainant's representation, but by means not sanctioned by the complainant. This is fully borne out by an examination of the able and elaborate opinion of the learned presiding Judge, and what appears to be a summary of its conclusions preceding it as a head note. Such conclusions were substantially as follows:

First—That the complainant became the owner or literary proprietor of the original drama by purchase from the author, (Taylor.)

Second—That it was performed at the complainant's theatre as altered according to suggestions made by a performer at such theatre, while in her employment, to benefit such performance.

Third—That the defendants became possessed of a copy of such drama through the medium of the residuary legatee of a performer at a theatre in London, whose manager had been temporarily proprietor of such original manuscript, but that, as matter of law, such possession did not entitle any one to perform the drama without the consent of the original author or his assigns; and there was no proof of such consent in the case.

Fourth—That the changes made in the orginal by the complainant's employe before mentioned became accessions to the original, and as such their proprietorship remained with the complainant.

Fifth—That the communication of them by such performer to the defendants, without her authority, did not entitle them to perform the drama in question with such alterations.

Sixth—That although the defendants and their principal actress in such drama had been present at its performance at the complainant's theatre, they were not able to represent it from their mere memory, or that of any of the audience, of its words.

Seventh—That the mode of performing such drama at the theatre of the defendants established by minute circumstances that it was a close imitation of the mode in which it was represented at the complainant's.

Eighth—That as matter of law the transfer from the original author of the use of the original manuscript for this country to the complainant, would enable her to maintain her action in a Court of Equity, and that she had the same remedy to prevent the use by the defendants of knowledge obtained from one of her employes if acquired by him while in a confidential position in her employment, and known to them to be so acquired as by such employe himself.

Ninth—That the changes made in the original drama by the performer employed by the complainant were essential to its successful representation, and that the representation by the defendants of such drama incorporating such changes therein was a violation of the complainant's rights.

Tenth—That although the complainant published such drama by its public representation, yet the defendants were not enabled to perform it by knowledge derived from such publication.

It also appeared by such opinion that the Court declined to pass on the question whether the defendants were guilty of fraud in performing from the copy of the drama obtained by Silsbee and transferred by his widow to them, upon the ground that there was no averment in the complaint of its being surreptitiously or improperly obtained. No evidence seems to have been introduced or inquiry made as to the mode in which Silsbee acquired the copy of the original manuscript possessed by him, which afterward came into the possession of the defendants. The main issues made by the pleadings in this action are substantially:

First—Whether the plaintiff acquired the literary proprietorship of the original drama by purchase from the original author, and by her employes and agents caused many additions and alterations and verbal changes to be made in such manuscript, suggested by her skill and experience in such matters, enhancing its popularity.

Second—Whether she kept and still keeps the manuscript of such drama unpublished or unprinted, not circulated or dedicated to the public otherwise than by her dramatic representation.

Third—Whether the defendant, Clarke, has procured a copy of such drama from a surreptitious cource, and has given a representation, and intends to give others, of such drama in the City of New-York, by means of such copy and of information given by actors at the plaintiff's theatre, with knowledge of her rights.

Fourth—Whether the drama so performed by him is identical with that which is the plaintiff's property, introducing therein most of the additions, alterations and verbal changes made by the plaintiff or her employes at her theatre, of some of such issues were clearly adjudicated in favor of the plaintiff in the suit in the United States Circuit Court already mentioned, such as the acquisition of the literary proprietorship of the drama in question by the plaintiff, although of others, such as the identity of the piece performed by the defendants in New-York with the manuscript original in the possession of the plaintiff, as modified by changes made by persons in her employ, with a view to a performance at her theatre, it was not. I think, therefore, it was material evidence in the action, and should have been admitted. For these reasons I think the judgment appealed from should be reversed and a new trial awarded, with costs.

W. D. Booth for appellant; Edwin James for respondent.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 21.

By Cardoso, J.

Barden *vs.* McAvincey; motion denied; costs to abide the event. Starr *vs.* Gray; motion denied, without costs, upon defendant stipulating to admit the amount of the disbursements made by the plaintiff.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Herman Wagner and Louis Rosenbaum pleaded guilty of grand larceny, having stolen 93 corsets, of the value of $150, from Abram Winkfheimer, of No. 83 Ridge-street, and were sentenced severally to the State Prison for the term of five years.

STEALING A WATCH AND CHAINS.

August Klein pleaded guilty of grand larceny in stealing, on Jan. 30, one watch, two chains, and one pair of earrings, of the value of $82, from William Fritze, of No. 105 Hudson-street, and was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of five years.

A COLORED OPERATOR.

George Smith (colored) pleaded guilty of grand larceny, in stealing on Jan. 24, twenty United States Treasury Notes, of the value of $150, from Frederick Blackmann of No. 1,286 Broadway, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

HARNESSED FOR A YEAR.

John Caswell pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny, in stealing on Jan. 28, one sett of harness of the value of [illegible] from [illegible] and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of one year.

A BURGLAR SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR TWELVE YEARS.

William Carroll, a youth, was tried and convicted of burglary in the first degree. He entered the dwelling-house of Adam Weber, No. 191 East Broadway, on the night of the 12th February inst., and stole therefrom a watch and jewelry of the value of $630; he was arrested a few hours after the commission of the burglary by a policeman, and a portion of the property found in his possession; he was recognized as an incorrigible thief, and was sentenced by the Court to the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of twelve years.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Susan Conners was charged with stealing $70 in money from Mary Nicholson, of No. 124 White-street, while in the Mott-street Catholic Church, the evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge, she was acquitted.

STEALING LINEN GOODS.

Charles Miller pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny, in stealing some linen goods from the store of Mr. Best, No. 104 Franklin-street, and was remanded for sentence.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Louis Klopsch, a boy, pleaded guilty of embezzlement of the sum of $67 from his employer, Rowland G. Mitchell, of No. 168 Pearl-street, and was remanded for sentence.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Michael Brophy pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in third degree, on Dec. 10, 1866, in breaking into the premises of Henry Magrath, No. 1,221 Broadway; he was indicted jointly with other prisoners, who were previously disposed of by the Court. Brophy was remanded for sentence.

SWEETNESS OF REVENGE.

Lizzie Stolf pleaded guilty of assault and battery on Henrietta Herzog, by striking her on the head with a pitcher. Fined $10.

NARROW ESCAPE.

James Hunt was tried for grand larceny. He was charged with stealing, on Jan. 13, $100 in money from John W. Willis, while riding with him in a wagon on the road to Harlem, by picking his pocket. The Jury acquitted the prisoner.

G. S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, prosecuting for the people.

An Olla Podrida of Crime—Larcenies, Brawls, Domestic Infelicities, &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Yesterday there were tried before this Court the following number of cases: Petit larceny, 17; assault and battery, 13; violation of Excise law, 2; indecent exposure, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; gaming, 1. There were 2 suspended cases, making in all 37 cases.

A WHOLESALE THIEF.

Thomas Ferrone was brought up on a charge preferred against him by Nathan Isaacson, for stealing three pairs of stockings, eight pocket-books and six hanks of yarn. The theft being proved on Ferrone he was sent to the House of Refuge.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Catharine Barrett preferred a charge of assault and battery against Mr. Dennis Harrington. Harrington and his wife were walking along the street, unconscious of any approaching danger, when Mrs. Barrett approached, and accused Mrs. Harrington with keeping her (Mrs. Barrett's) husband out late at night. Mr. Harrington, not wishing to have a "scene" in the street, gave her a shove aside, and was passing on, but Mrs. Barrett returned to the charge and received a blow in the face, for which ungallant act he was fined $10.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

John Fay was charged by Elizabeth Wiber, a girl 13 years of age, with having committed an indecent assault upon her. Fay, in company with a party named Patrick McCormack, who escaped, coaxed the girl into an alley-way, and there committed the crime charged. He was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months.

PICKPOCKETS.

Mr. Andrew Gillespie and a friend got on one of the City cars to return home, and while forcing their way into the car from the rear platform Mr. Gillespie's friend felt some one's hand in his pocket, upon which Gillespie charged Henry Thomas, the defendant, with being the guilty party. A general row ensued, and Gillespie was struck by Thomas. The conductor then called for an officer, upon which five persons left the car and started on a run. The defendant was captured and taken to Police Head-quarters, and there identified as an "old hand," his picture being in the Rogue's Gallery. He was remanded for sentence.

USING A MALLET.

Mary Wittzback keeps a lager bier saloon, and has for her patrons some of the employes of Barnum's Museum, of whom James Verplanck is one. He stated that he was taking a nap behind her stove, and when he awoke he attempted to leave the place, when she assaulted him with a mallet and struck him on the head. She was fined $15.

TRAINING DOGS TO FIGHT.

Samuel H. Lancy charged George Laville, of No. 126 Mott-street, with cruelty to a dog. The complainant states that he went to the above number and there saw a dog in a wheel, which he was made to revolve; and that the wheel was bloody. Lancy supposing from the above fact that the dog was subjected to cruel treatment, had the proprietor arrested. Laville said that he was training the dog for the purpose of fighting. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Mary Ball, an unfortunate ticket-holder in the late gift enterprise, went to their headquarters in Broadway, a few days since, to get what she could for her ticket, and while in the crowd she felt a hand in her pocket and accused John T. Barker with trying to pick her pocket. Barker was remanded for sentence.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Charles Knote keeps a lager bier saloon and restaurant at No. 14 Delancey-street, and was charged by Dewitt C. Smith with keeping his place open on last Sunday, in violation of the law. Witnesses for the defence swore that the place was only a restaurant, and that the parties found in there at the time were eating, not drinking. His Honor, deciding that the law was not complied with, fined him $30.

KENO.

John Wood, Thomas Young and Phillip Wickerson were charged by Officer Cornelius R. Richardson with keeping a keno bank at No. 74 Prince-street. When Officer Richardson entered the above place he saw Young taking balls from a wheel, and Wood with cards or checks in his hand going about the room collecting money. There were in the room at the time between fifty and sixty persons. Wickerson is proprietor of the place, and keeps a lager-beer saloon in front. The room in which the game is carried on is in the rear. When the officer made his visit he was dressed in citizen's dress, and had a good opportunity to notice all that was going on. He saw Wickerson come into the room after the game was broken up; but as he took no part, it could not be shown that he was implicated. On the table was $7 65, which was seized by the officer. Wood was seen to move some money from the table and place it in a drawer.

The complaint was defective in the fact that the charge of letting the house for *gambling* purposes could not be proven against the proprietor. The parties were acquitted.

TRIED TO BITE OFF HIS NOSE.

John Sogelbien was charged with biting Frederick Wagner's nose. Both parties live in the same tenement house, and on the evening of the alleged assault both parties had been in a saloon near by indulging pretty freely in lager, and getting into a dispute about some trifling matter they clinched, and in the tussle Wagner had his nose severely bit by his opponent. Sogelbien was found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

A HARD CASE.

James A. Walsh, a respectable looking man of about thirty years of age, was charged by Miss Ella Goddard with stealing her pocket-book containing $12. The defendant stated that it was stern necessity that compelled him to do it. He said he had tried to enlist in the army, but was rejected; that he had had no employment for four months, and did not know what to do. His boots and clothing were in a very dilapidated condition, and his whole appearance indicated that he was not a stranger to want. He said he had been at one time President of the Army and Navy League Club, who held their meetings at room No. 18 Cooper Institute. He was, at the earnest solicitation of his fair accusor, let off with three months imprisonment.

PURLOINING MONEY.

Samuel Comfort, cashier in the dry goods house of J. E. Walraven, No. 686 Broadway, preferred a charge against John McElraney of taking $1 60 from the money-drawer. The defendant is a fine-looking lad, 17 years old, and has been in the employ of Mr. Walraven for some time back. The boy stated that the money found on his person was part of the wages he received last Saturday night. It was the opinion of the cashier that the defendant has been addicted to the habit for some time past, from the fact that their cash account falls short about $60. His Honor, Judge Kelly, wishing to make further inquiries into the matter, suspended sentence.

STOLE A COAT.

JULIA BROFF keeps a boarding-house in Hester-street, and let a room to EDWARD FISHER, a German, whom she alleges took her husband's coat, while he was busily engaged making the bed for their new boarder. The prisoner said he went to the above house to engage board for himself and three others, and declared he did not take the coat, but when he left the house on the plea of hunting up the other parties, and did not return, it looked rather suspicious.

He was found guilty, and sent to the Island for three months.

MINOR CASES.

John Heyler and John H. Crouk, both captains of coasting vessels, got into an altercation about the lines of their respective crafts, which ended in a fight. Heyler was sent to the City Prison for ten days. John Fisher was arrested for stealing two boards, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Thomas Robbins and William Kinney, two small boys, were arrested for stealing five pieces of crockery ware from a crate; sent to House of Refuge for one year each. Thomas Cogan, for stealing rope worth $8, was sent up for three months. William Wren was caught making off with a pair of drawers which he had stolen from a store on Third-avenue. He was sent to House of Refuge. Michael Gallagher, for stealing a lot of iron pipe, was sent to the Island for two months. Ann Farrell was caught in the act of stealing a pitcher containing two quarts of milk, from an ice-box. Sent up for three months. Jane McNally stole Michael O'Rourke's drawers from off the clothes line. His Honor could not understand what she wanted a pair of man's drawers for, and sentenced her to the Island for four months. The Court adjourned till Saturday, the 23d.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 21, 1867.

$[illegible],000	U. S. 6s, '74...R.	103
[illegible],000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¾
[illegible]00	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 Small	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	111¾
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108¾
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	108¾
	New Issue	108¾
302,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New	108¾
100,000	do. ...s10	108¾
5,5,0	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106
[illegible]00	do. ...Small	105¾
20,000	do. ...2d Ser.	105¾
18,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	106
5,000	do. ...Coup	105¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s...x-c	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	[illegible]
6,000	N. Car. State...N	[illegible]
5,000	Conn. State 6s	[illegible]
5,000	Ohio & M. C.	[illegible]
4,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
4,000	C. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
1000	H. R. R. 2d & P. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	[illegible]
100	Manhattan Bank	[illegible]
20	Shoe & L. Bank	[illegible]
25	Fourth National	[illegible]
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	[illegible]
20	Continental Bank	[illegible]
20	Union Bank	[illegible]
10	Chatham Bank	[illegible]
100	Manhattan Gas	[illegible]
200	Canton Co.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
100	Adams Ex. Co.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
215	do.	[illegible]
10	Amer. Ex Co.	[illegible]
7	do.	[illegible]
15	Wells & Fargo's Ex.	[illegible]
135	West. U. Tel.	41¾
300	do. ...b15	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]
100	S. A. N. & M. R. Co.	115
200	Alt. & T. H.	[illegible]
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¾
14,000	do.	111¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	108¾
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	108¾
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106
23,000	do.	105¾
10,000	do. ...2d Ser.	105¾
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	90¾
20	Union Bank	115

350	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	129¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	At. M. S. Co.	[illegible]
100	Boston W. P.	[illegible]
200	Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Erie R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
100	Reading R.	[illegible]
100	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
200	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
200	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	102
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
700	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Ohio & M. C.	[illegible]
100	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	[illegible]
100	do. ...b30	[illegible]
100	Pac. Mail	128
100	Erie R.	[illegible]
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
200	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Chic. & N. W. Pf. ...b10	[illegible]
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	US. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65 New issue	108¾
25,000	do.	108¾
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	105¾
2,000	Missouri 6s	93¾
10,000	R. I. State 6s	99¾
15,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105¾
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24¾
10,000	do.	25¾
5,000	C., R. I. P. 7s	90¾
10	Canton Co.	46
50	West. U. Tel.	41¾
40	do.	41
200	do.	40¾
300	do.	40¾
150	Quick. Min. Co.	29¾
200	At. Mail St. C.	94
100	Boston W. P.	25¾
100	Mar. Pref.	23¾
400	Amer. Ex. Co.	65¾
15	U. S. Ex. Co.	65¾
300	Chi. & Alt. R.	114¼
400	C. & R. I. R.	97

350	Pac. M S. S. Co. x-d	128¾
1250	do.	128¾
100	do.	128
100	do.	128¾
100	do. ...2d call	128¾
1200	do.	127¾
200	Erie R.	56¾
100	do. ...b10	56¾
100	do. ...b3	56¾
100	Hudson R. R.	134¾
610	Reading R.	104¾
100	do.	104¾
400	M. S. & N. I.	72¾
100	do.	72¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	115¾
1000	do.	115¾
100	do. ...s30	115¾
500	Cleve. & Pitts.	80
300	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
50	do.	35¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65¾
100	do.	65¾
100	do.	65¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. C.	25
100	Pacific Mail S.S.Co	127
100	do. ...c	128
100	N. Y. Central...b30	101¾
100	do. ...b3	101¾
200	do. ...c	101¾
200	do. ...c	101¾
200	M. S. & N. I.	73¾
800	do.	73¾
100	do. ...s3	73¾
800	Erie Railroad	56¾
300	do. ...c	56¾
1100	do. ...s3	56¾
200	do. ...b10	56¾
400	do. ...b3	56¾
1200	do.	56¾

200	Cleve. & Pitts.	80¾
400	Chic., R. I. & P.	97¾
200	do.	97¾
100	do. ...s3	97¾
100	C. & N. W.	36
100	do.	[illegible]
100	do. ...s30	35¾
100	do.	[illegible]
1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65
300	do. ...s3	65¾
200	do.	[illegible]
200	do. ...b3	65¾
200	do. ...b10	65¾
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	96¾
100	West. U. Tel.	41¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mar. Min. Co.	10
100	Mariposa Pref...b5	23¾
400	Con. Greg. Gold	12¾
200	Pac. Mail...b10	127¾
100	do.	127¾
100	do.	127
200	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	94
100	West. U. Tel.	41
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	101¾
400	do. ...s3	101¾
600	do.	101¾
100	do. ...s15	101¾
100	do. ...b5	101¾
100	do.	101¾
2100	Erie Railroad	56
100	do. ...s15	55¾

100	Hudson R. ...s30	133¾
200	do.	133¾
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	72¾
300	do. ...s3	72¾
100	do. ...s4	72¾
100	do. ...s3	72¾
100	Ill. Central R.	116
400	Clev. & Pitts.	80
300	do.	79¾
600	Chi. R. I. & P.	96¾
100	do. ...s4	96¾
500	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b5	64¾
200	do.	64¾
200	do. ...s3	64¾
200	do. ...b10	64¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	Mar. Min. Pr.	23¾
400	Pac. M. S. Co. x-d	127¾
100	do.	127¾
200	do.	127¾
50	do.	127¾
100	do. ...s3	127¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	102¾
100	do.	102¾
500	do.	102¾
100	do. ...b3	102¾
500	do. ...s3	102¾
200	do. ...s3	102¾
1800	Erie Railroad	56¾
2900	do.	56¾
300	do. ...b5	56¾
1500	do.	56¾
300	do. ...b5	56¾
1100	do. ...b10	56¾
500	do. ...b3	56¾
200	do. ...b15	56¾

200	Mich. S. & N. I.	72¾
100	do. ...s10	72¾
100	do. ...b3	72¾
500	do. ...b10	72¾
1200	do.	72¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.	80¾
800	Chi., R. I. & P.	97¾
100	do.	97¾
200	do. ...b10	97¾
300	do. ...b3	97¾
200	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65¾
500	do.	65¾
100	do. ...b15	65¾
200	do. ...b10	65¾
100	West. U. Tel.	41¾
200	do.	41¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

There was a further advance of ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. in the Gold Room to-day. The sales opened at 137¾ ⅌ cent., and ran up to 138¾ ⅌ cent. before 4 o'clock. The Treasury Office has not been a seller, while the Customs demand for the four days of the week amounts to $2,500,000. This demand and a firm feeling in the Foreign Exchanges have rendered it very easy for the speculators in the Room to carry gold free of interest. The telegrams from Washington in the afternoon to the effect that the Compound Legal-tenders are to be renewed free of interest—that is, by the substitution of Greenbacks free of interest—contributed to the firmness in Gold. It is, perhaps, questionable whether this is the exact shape in which the authority of the Treasury to renew or extend or make substitution for the hundred millions of Compound Legal Tenders due in all this year, will be finally voted by Congress, but the practical result will be the same on the Money market, to wit, the removal of all apprehension from the public mind of a serious or severe contraction by the withdrawal of this class of Legal Tenders, and the assurance that the sum of lawful Money in Greenbacks, or lawful Money in the shape of Treasury Certificate Deposits, payable in Greenbacks, if demanded, is not to be diminished materially, if at all, for a year to come. But, in any event, we see no reason why this disposition of the Legal Tender question by Congress should enhance the price of Gold, if our Export trade, and the Foreign Exchanges made against this trade, and the transmission of United States 5-20s to Europe are to continue favorable to this side, as they now promise to do.

The business in Foreign Bills for Saturday's steamers was mostly done to-day, *as to-morrow (Friday) is to be a close holiday at Bank and on the Stock, Gold and Produce Exchanges*, in observance of the Birthday of WASHINGTON. The statutes of the State of New-York make the day a legal holiday, and the Banks will not be opened for business, nor the Treasury Office or Custom-house. The rates on London were firm at 108¾@109, 60 days, and 109¾@109¾ short sight.

The Public Funds advanced on the Consolidated 5-20s to 106¾@106⅞. The Treasury is not at present a seller, while the popular demand on the great dealers in the Public Funds in Wall-street advanced the price ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. The Treasury is still exchanging the First Series of 7.30s for the Consolidated 5-20s. The 1862s continue firm and in limited supply at 111¾@111⅞ ⅌ cent. The 7.30s were about the same as on Wednesday, a fraction under 106 ⅌ cent. and accumulated interest.

At the Stock Exchange a very heavy business was done in Pacific Mail shares—all of 22,000 or 25,000 shares. The excitement resulting from the reduced quarterly dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., so unexpectedly declared yesterday, was very great, and the surmises as to the causes, real or pretended, for this action, were pretty freely discussed at the Exchange and on the Street. The eminent wealth and reputation of the Board of Managers were not sufficient in all instances to save them from severe criticism. At the same time there is more than sufficient confidence left in the profitable operation of this great corporation and monopoly to make an active demand for the stock at the greatly reduced prices. The Atlantic Mail, which has most of its property in the stock of the Pacific, fell to 94@93 ⅌ cent., and late in the day it was rumored that the Atlantic Company had sold part of their stock in the Pacific, the transfers of which in the name of Messrs. Brown, Brothers, "in Trust," were refused at the office for the reason that the Stock was expressly placed in Trust until the year 1868.

The Railway market, as noticed for several days past, continues, with various ups and downs through the dealings of the day, to point to a gradually rising speculation and to an increased volume of business as we near the Spring season. It will be noticed from the official sales at the Boards, that the transactions are taking quite a general range. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with last night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	108¾	Northwest	35¾	35¾
U. S. 5-20s	111¾	111¾	N. West Pref.	64¾	65
U. S. 7-30s	105¾	105¾	Rock Island	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central	101¾	101¾	Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾
Erie	56¾	56¾	Cumb'land Coal	33	33
Hudson	131	134	Quicksilver	29¾	30
Reading	104¾	104¾	W. U. Telegraph	41¾	41¾
Mich. Southern	72¾	72¾	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Illinois Central	115¾	116	Ohio Certificates	24¾	25
Pittsburgh	80	80	American Gold	137¾	138¾
Tennessee 6s	66¾	67	Bills on London	108¾	109

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds to-day:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	102	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss.	108¾
6 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1881	110¾	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1871	102
6 ⅌ ct. small cou. 1881	110	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1874	102
6s of 1,000, 1881	110¾	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	107¾	End. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 coupon small	111¾	10-40 registered	97¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	111¾	10-40 coupon small	103
5-20 registered, 1864	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 500 & 1000	108¾	7 3-10, 1st series	105¾
5-20 registered, 1865	107¾	7 3-10, 2d series	105¾
5-20 coupon small	108¾	7 3-10, 3d series	105¾
5-20, 500 & 1,000	108¾		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	105¾
Manhattan	135	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	116	Metropolitan	128
America	138	People's	125
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	112
National	110	Corn Exchange	117
State of New-York	106	Continental	102
Commerce	112	Commonwealth	106
Ocean	101	Central National	109
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	104

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93¾	Lack. & West'n Bds.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	91	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	104¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102¾	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	70
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	102¾	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	92¾
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	102	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	98
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	90¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100¾
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101¾
Harlem 3d mort., '68	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93¾
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. d 7 ⅌ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Chi. & Alton Income	90¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94

The new line of Liverpool and New-York first-class steamships of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION is to be known as the Liverpool and Great Western Line. The first ship was the *Manhattan*. The second, recently completed on the Clyde, the *Chicago*, arrived here last week, and is to sail, on her first outward voyage, from Pier No. 37, East River, on Saturday next. She is to be succeeded by two other new ships of the same class—the *Minnesota* and the *Nebraska*. They were all built in the completest style expressly for the new line, and will bear inspection, whether for first-class cabin or steerage accommodation or for freight.

From the synopsis of the last annual report of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, with comparisons given in the *American Railroad Journal*, for the current week, we glean the following exhibit of the earnings of the road for the years ending Oct. 31, 1865 and 1866, were as follows:

	1865.	1866.
From passengers	$337,137 78	$330,059 46
From coal	229,901 72	217,608 49
From pig iron	27,940 10	32,019 73
From through lumber	24,657 45	21,770 96
From local freight	179,291 85	190,503 84
From through freight	65,415 88	90,466 96
From mails	3,215 00	3,215 00
From rents, &c.	7,504 72	12,683 98
Total	$875,064 54	$898,328 42
Expenses, viz:		
Maintenance of way	$115,871 67	$145,202 95
Motive power	150,497 40	146,555 36
Maintenance of cars	42,826 35	50,765 29
Conducting transportation	129,460 79	144,357 90
General expenses	24,054 83	32,831 92
Total	$462,711 04	$519,713 42
Net earnings	$412,353 46	$378,615 00
Interest and taxes:		
Six per cent. coupons	$150,000 00	$150,000 00
Ten per cent. coupons	36,000 00	36,000 00
Interest on scrip	14,747 10	14,747 10
Interest on mortgages and ground rents	9,171 72	9,087 73
National and State taxes	18,967 51	23,881 38
Total	$228,886 88	$223,716 21
Less interest earned	886 65	3,884 75
Total	$227,999 78	$229,831 46
Balance to profit and loss	$184,353 68	$148,783 54

The net profits of the Company, for the last four years, were as follows:

In 1863	$66,574 12
In 1864	140,657 64
In 1865	184,353 68
In 1866	148,783 54
Total net profits carried to profit and loss	$540,368 98

There has been expended, for construction and equipment, in the last five years, $480,481 66, all of which has been paid out of the net earnings of the Company. The real estate account has been increased, in the same period, $86,115 20, making a total increase, in five years, in two accounts, of $566,596 86.

During the last fiscal year, and up to Dec. 31, 1866, there has been paid off and canceled $33,940 of the scrip issued for the 6 ⅌ cent. coupons, and $14,055 of that issued for the 10 ⅌ cent., making a total reduction of the scrip, issued for back interest, of $47,995; and, up to the same date, the bonded debt of the Company had been increased $82,500 by the issue of that amount of 7 ⅌ cent. mortgage bonds at par. $33,000 of the amount was issued for equipment and railroad iron.

A comparison of the business of the past year, with that of the year preceding shows an increase in earnings of $23,263 92, with an increase in operating expenses of $57,002 38. The proportion of expenses to earnings has been 57.85 ⅌ cent. This is an increase of a little less than 5 ⅌ cent. over the proportion of the preceding year. A beginning has been made in the use of steel rails and of improvement chairs. The amount expended on construction in the fiscal year has been $78,855 52. The officers of the Company are as follows:

President—FRANKLIN A. COMLY.

Directors—John Jordan, Jr., J. Gillingham Fell, S. Morris Waln, William C. Ludwig, Ellwood Shannon, Edward C. Knight, Alfred Hunt, William C. Kent, Charles W. Wharton, Edward Roberts.

Treasurer—WILLIAM WISTER.

Secretary—EDWARD ARMSTRONG.

Engineer and Superintendent—SOLOMON W. ROBERTS."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1867.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 18th inst., that where the annual rent in a lease varies for the several years of the term, the ruling of this office is, that the stamp should be based upon the *average* rental value.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

B. W. HUNTINGTON, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 4,151 bbls. Flour, 480 bbls. and 2,511 bags Corn Meal, 3,600 bush. Corn, 2,700 bushels Oats, 128 bbls. Pork, 546 pkgs. Cut Meats, 2,073 pkgs. Lard, 206 pkgs. Beef, and 388 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 50@$12 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and firm, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy to-day, in view of the liberal receipts and the less favorable news from Liverpool. Middlings 32c.@33c., chiefly within our range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 870 bales, against receipts of 7,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,732
Receipts last week	25,343
Receipts preceding week	31,128
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	151,936
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	378,671
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Jan. 1	75,376
Exports since Sept. 1	188,323
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	215,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	2,029,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,011,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	635,000

EGGS—Have been in active demand, but at easier prices, on more liberal arrivals. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 40c.@42c.; State and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 35c.@37c.; Western, by Express, 38c.@39c.; Canada, 37c.@38c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more inquired for, and has advanced 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. since our last. Sales since our last have been 8,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10; common to good Extra State at $9 95@$10 95; good to choice do. do. at $11@$11 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 70@$11 70 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 75	@10 00
Extra State	9 95	@11 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 70	@11 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 65	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 15	@16 00

Southern Flour is more active at firmer rates. Sales since our last 850 bbls., at $10 30@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 35@$16 25 for fair to choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand at $12@$14 50 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at from $6 85@$7 90 ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $2 60@$3, chiefly within range, ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are in very light demand. Cranberries are now plenty and lower. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $23@$25; Cranberries, Jersey, $20@$23 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are in full supply and lower. Peaches are unchanged. We quote: Apples, State and Western, 11c.@12c.; Apples Southern, 9½c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 40c.@43c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more active demand to-day, and has been quoted up 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly; sales since our last, 41,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3; No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10½@$2 30, and Amber State at $2 95 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased to-day at a further reducion of 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel; the market closing rather more firmly for desirable lots. Sales since our last, 127,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 07, closing at $1 06½@$1 07 for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 07@$1 07¼ mixed Western, afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. Oats are in good request, including Chicago, Milwaukee, and Cleveland at 56c.@59c., and State at 66c.@67½c., in store, ⅌ bushel; sales of 49,000 bushels. Barley has been in fair demand at steady rates. Sales since our last 33,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 20 for Canada West, free; 93c. for do., in bond, $1 05 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull and heavy at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Rye is in limited demand; sales, 9,400 bushels, at $1 15@$1 18 for Western, $1 28 for Canadian and $1 27@$1 29 for State, ⅌ bushel. Beans are in very large supply, and as the market is quiet lower prices are looked for. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 40@$2 60; prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 25@$2 50; Peas, Canada, ⅌ bushel, $1 40@$1 50.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 75 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet but firm, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 71c.@72½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $4 15@$11 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 00@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 65c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 38, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet to-day, from 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 27½c.@31c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46c.@47½c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market continues dull and unchanged for most articles. We quote: Potatoes, Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 75; Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Buckeyes, $2@$2 25; Dyckman, $3@$3 50; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 50; Sweet Potatoes, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; Red Onions, $2 50@$3; White Onions, $4@$5; Russia Turnips, $1 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ⅌ 100; Marrow Squash, $2 50@$3 ⅌ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY, &c.—Receipts of Poultry have fallen off, and a better demand has advanced quotations. Game is dull and the market is well supplied. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Chickens, 20c.@21c.; Geese, 16c.@18c.; Ducks, 23c.@25c. ⅌ lb. *Game*—Partridge, 60c.@70c. ⅌ pair; Quail, $1 50@$2 ⅌ dozen; Venison, carcase, 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; Venison, saddle, 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; Prairie Chickens, 40c.@45c. ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 75@$20 12 cash and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess, $16 62½@$17 for Prime; $19@$20 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, February, March and April, at $20 87@$21 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Sales 425 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy; sales 175 boxes, part at 11c. for Short Rib; 11½c. for Short Clear; 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb. Lard continues active and buoyant; sales since our last 2,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ⅌ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are in good demand, at 9½c.@9½c. for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for common to choice City ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 480 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand at from $32@$36 for India Mess, and $28@$32 for Prime Mess ⅌ tierce; sales 350 tcs. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $32@$35 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 260 bbls., part to arrive. Butter is dull and heavy at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 10c.@21c., ⅌ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The market for Butter has continued throughout the week just closed in the same heavy, inanimate and depressed condition noted in our reports for the past two months. A fair demand from local trade only exists for strictly fine goods at full prices, outside of which there is no movement. Receipts continue quite light, which alone causes firmness to prices. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 7,782 packages. Western Butters and Roll Butters suitable for table purposes are in small receipt and supply, prices ruling higher in the Western cities than in our own market, and in the various Western markets fine Butters are quite scarce, with an upward tendency to prices, which will probably cause no small portion of the stock now in the dairy districts of the State to seek a market in the West instead of our own market. Holders of low grades of Western Butters still persist in holding such stock above the views of exporters, the amount of which, although unfit for edible purposes, clogs the market and aids in sustaining the depression for the better qualities. Our quotations are unchanged:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	.40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	.42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	.35	@36
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	.35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb	.27	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	.35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	.30	@32
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	.25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	.22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	.22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	.18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	.12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	.28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	.25	@28
Rolls, poor to good	.23	@26

The market for Cheese has been quiet during the week past, exporters generally being out of market. The demand for Southern and local trade has been fair, which of itself is sufficient to take the balance of the crop without the aid of foreign demand. The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 5,504 boxes. Our quotations are unchanged.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common	13	@16

SUGARS—Are held firmly, on, however, a quiet market. Sales since our last 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c.; 127 boxes Havana, part at 9c.@10½c., and 7,950 bags Pernambuco, &c., at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 13c.@15½c.

STEARINE—Sales 58,000 lbs. at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 215,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c.; also 45,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ¼d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 45,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. by sailing vessel and 8½d. by steamer. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark with Corn, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Gomersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE HEBREW'S CURSE, BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL and JACK CUTAWAY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, LONDON ASSURANCE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, WASHINGTON ANNIVERSARY CONCERTS, under direction of Prof. L. A. Benjamin.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Haas last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE, WENDELL PHILLIPS and HEART AND BLOOD.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NO EVENING EDITION TO-DAY.

The anniversary of Washington's birth having been declared a legal holiday, we shall suspend this afternoon our usual Evening Edition. To-morrow morning's issue will contain all the news up to the hour of going to press.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe to Feb. 21 by Ocean Telegraph, and to Feb. 6 by the steamship *Allemannia* at this port.

The news from Ireland is still meagre. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the island has been prolonged. It is now reported that Stephens is in Paris, and has not ventured upon Irish soil. The Government has posted troops in Kerry and Cork Counties in such a manner as to prevent any further outbreak. It is announced that the Government will treat as pirates aliens taken in arms.

The steamship *Rappahannock* has been sold by Consul Dudley. The repairs on the *Great Eastern* have been completed.

It is reported that Count Bismarck is again so seriously ill that his recovery is despaired of.

The Sultan of Turkey again gives evidence of his desire to conciliate his Christian subjects by granting necessary reforms.

The Hungarians are pleased with the restoration of the Constitution of 1848, and are now quiet and contented.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was occupied during the day session of yesterday in disposing of bills and resolutions reported from the various committees. None of these were of special National importance. In the evening, the bill providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department, came up and gave rise to a lengthy debate. A motion to lay on the table was negatived by a vote of 14 yeas to 17 nays. The debate was continued until 9:30, when the Senate adjourned without having acted on the bill.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported what is known as the "Greenback Bill," providing for the payment of compound-interest notes, and for the contraction of the currency. After an animated debate, the report of the Committee was received, and the bill came before the House for action. Mr. Randall offered an amendment, which was debated at considerable length. Mr. Hooper finally moved the previous question on the bill and Mr. Stevens' amendments, excluding all other amendments, and his motion was sustained by the House. The main question was ordered, Mr. Hooper having the close of the debate. He portioned out his time among the members, who consumed it in debate for and against the bill. A vote was then taken on Mr. Stevens' amendment, which was agreed to—99 yeas to 59 nays. This amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem compound-interest notes with accrued interest, and to issue therefor legal-tender notes, without interest, to the extent of $100,000,000. The vote being then taken on the passage of the bill it was defeated by a vote of 75 yeas to 84 nays. Mr. Randall then moved a reconsideration of the bill in order that he might move to refer it to the Committee on Banking and Currency with instructions to report back immediately, omitting the second section, which had caused so much objection. That section repeals so much of the act of the 12th of April as directs the cancelling of $4,000,000 greenbacks per month, and prohibits such cancellation during the current year. The bill was reconsidered and the debate renewed. The bill was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions, whereupon Mr. Randall instantly rose and reported it back, omitting the second section. The bill then passed by a vote of yeas 96, nays 65. The bill as passed is nothing more than the Stevens amendment. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay James Tetlow for building four tugboats was passed. At the evening session the Tax Bill was considered and variously amended.

GENERAL NEWS.

A case under the customs revenue laws, and of importance to importers, is now pending before the United States Supreme Court, which raises the question whether deduction from duties on account of damages to the imported goods, received at sea, will be allowed after entry of the goods has been made at the Custom-house. Those bringing the appeal insist that under the Act of 1799 such allowance should be made. A report of the case will be found in the law column.

The Joint Finance Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature estimate that the current expenses of the Commonwealth for the year ensuing will amount to $6,113,500. The levying of a tax of $5,060,000 is among the provisions of the bill reported by the Committee. Of this amount, $1,694,150 is apportioned to the City of Boston.

The Northampton *Gazette* says that a gentleman in that town has offered the magnificent sum of $50,000 to the State, in behalf of an independent movement for the deaf and dumb, and an asylum for these unfortunates will probably be located in Northampton, as that is understood to be the wish of the donor.

There were four different buildings fired in the village of Batavia on Monday night by incendiaries, but in each case the flames were suppressed before much damage was done. One of the supposed incendiaries was observed in his nefarious work, but escaped arrest after a long chase.

A fire occurred at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday night, involving the loss of five dwellings and some stock. It was thought to be the work of an incendiary, the object being to give the new steam fire engine received there the day previous a practical test.

On Saturday last, in the Virginia House of Delegates, the Committee of Schools and Colleges presented joint resolutions of thanks to Mr. George Peabody for his munificent donation to the cause of education in the South.

The valuable mill belonging to J. M. Palmer, formerly of Ohio, at Johnsonville, Tenn., was set on fire by incendiaries on Wednesday morning and destroyed. Mr. Palmer was warned of the outrage, and made efforts to get military protection, but failed.

Two men named Barker and Johnson got into a quarrel in Philadelphia yesterday, when Barker fired at his antagonist with a double-barreled shot-gun, killing him instantly. Barker has not yet been arrested.

Ambrose P. Yaw, Esq., recently deceased, left by his will $5,000 to the Buffalo General Hospital, $5,000 to the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and made other large bequests to public charities.

A destructive fire occurred in the village of Warsaw, Wyoming County, on Tuesday night. Fourteen business houses and a bank were burned. The loss is very large.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions relative to the observance of Washington's birthday. A resolution requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the detection of the persons who have defaced two large pictures in the Chambers of the Board, was laid over. Mr. Ely offered a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract with the Gas Companies for the lighting of the public lamps, which was referred. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that he was unable to cause the removal of incumbrances on Piers Nos. 14 and 15, North River, because the appropriations for such purposes were exhausted. Adjourned to Monday next.

The Indian Agency libel suit, entitled De Puy *vs.* Harrford, was continued on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., before Justice E. Darwin Smith and a Jury. At the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Fullerton, for the defence, renewed the motion for a dismissal of the complaint. After a long argument *pro* and *con*, the Court decided to let the case go to the jury on the simple question of fact, whether, at the time of the writing of the two letters alleged to be libelous, the defendant, Harrford, knew that what was stated therein was untrue. Counsel then proceeded to sum up, and had not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived.

The Board of Health met yesterday and adopted a resolution recommending that provision should be made for a proper quarantine on land for the detention of passengers who are not actually sick but have been exposed to contagious diseases, and that full and unrestricted authority ought to be vested in the Commissioners of Quarantine, or some other suitable officers, to obtain a site for the purpose by exercising power of eminent domain, if it cannot be acquired by purchase.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday, resolutions were offered rescinding the resolutions granting portions of the City Hall Park and the Battery to the General Government. They were referred to a Special Committee. A resolution forbidding Expressmen to solicit custom at the railroad and steamboat depots was laid over. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the causes of the frequency of fires in this City, and to ascertain means for the prevention or limitation of these calamities, met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel. Important statements were made by representatives of the Board of Underwriters, the Board of Fire Commissioners, Chief-Engineer Kingsland, and others.

The Court of General Sessions disposed of eleven cases yesterday. Wm. Carroll, a well-known thief, was convicted of burglary in the first degree and sent to the State Prison for twelve years. Several other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sent to State Prison for various terms.

The Shipowners' Association of this City held a meeting yesterday to consider a bill, now before the Legislature, to amend and extend the act passed last Winter for the better protection of seamen in this Port. A resolution protesting against the passage of the bill was lost.

The Police of the Eighth Precinct made a descent last evening upon a faro bank at No. 15 West Houston-street, and a keno saloon at Lafayette Hall, No. 597 Broadway, arresting a large number of persons, who, with their gaming implements, were conveyed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

It is reported that the bodies of two men came ashore yesterday morning at New-Brighton, Staten Island. It is thought the deceased are the persons who were drowned by the sinking of a sail-boat in the Kills, some weeks since, in consequence of a collision with a steamer.

The Greenwich-street arson case came to a close yesterday by the accused, Simon Sternfel and Chas. Bischoff, waiving an examination, and they were committed for trial without bail, by Alderman McBrien, at the Tombs Police Court.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday. The receipts of the Society during the year were $93,577 07; the disbursements, $92,408 37. Mr. William A. Booth was elected President of the Society.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters met again yesterday. Several important questions were disposed of, and the Board then adjourned *sine die*.

We are indebted to Purser H. P. Lillibridge, of the Nicaragua steamer *San Francisco*, for prompt delivery of our news packages.

This day will be generally observed as a holiday in financial and commercial circles.

In the line of family marketing the business of the week has been very moderate indeed. Supplies of the principal articles have been fair. Meats have been generally steady in price. Poultry has been quoted a cent or two higher. Game and Vegetables have been plenty, and without marked change in value. Fish have been held with more firmness on lighter offerings. Eggs are plentier and cheaper—retailing at the rate of 5@6 for a quarter. Butter and Cheese have not varied much.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was seriously impeded yesterday by the severe snow-storm. A pretty fair inquiry prevailed for the leading articles chiefly for Breadstuffs and Provisions, at generally firmer prices, though Corn and Cotton were depressed. Freights were quiet.

Not so Bad as It Might Be.—The *World* expresses the opinion that the Reconstruction Bill adopted by Congress might be much worse:

> "This bill, bad as it is, is more favorable than any likely to be passed in its stead. If it is sent back with a veto, the Republicans cannot choose but try to repass it. If they succeed, it binds them to this measure instead of a worse one which might follow it, and prevents the absolute and final exclusion of the South from the Presidential election, which would be the certain consequence of letting the whole subject drop."

We have seen what Democratic attempts to obstruct the measure result in. They led to the disfranchisement of the very class whom the South has striven to protect, and to their exclusion from all share in the work of reorganization. Further obstruction will provoke Congress to further action, and the imposition of yet more distasteful pains and penalties. The *World's* opinion, then, should be pondered both by the President and the South. The bill, as it is, has no claim upon their admiration or attachment. But objectionable as it is in many features, it might be easily rendered more objectionable. The best course, in existing circumstances, is to "make the best of a bad bargain."

The President and the Reconstruction Bill.

The decision of the President, whatever it may be, in regard to the Reconstruction Bill, will be chiefly important in its bearing upon his own position and upon the fortunes of the South. The more than two-thirds vote by which the bill passed both branches of Congress, places it beyond the reach of the veto. The most that can happen is temporary delay. To veto the measure openly would simply be to insure its enactment as law, irrespective of the President's hostility. To retain it in the Executive pocket, and so to smother it for the session, would be equally unavailing; since the Congress which is to assemble on the 4th of March would at once pass a similar law, and might possibly augment its harshness and stringency. For the sake of the South it is desirable that the contingency be obviated, which can only be done by an absolute settlement within the next few days. And for the sake of the President himself it is to be hoped that he will meet the issue immediately; whether his final decision be for or against the bill.

The principles upon which reconstruction is provided for, and the conditions to which it is subjected, differ so widely from those favored by the President, that his concurrence can scarcely be expected. He has not shown himself an adept in the art of conciliation, or a very earnest seeker after compromise. The question has reached a stage, however, in which the reaffirmation of his antagonism to Congress can avail neither himself nor the country. It is not necessary that he recant his declared opinions, or surrender his version of constitutional right and duty. He may adhere consistently to both, and yet find himself at liberty to follow Mr. Reverdy Johnson in his acceptance of the inevitable. By no possibility can he gain aught by refusing to acquiesce in the action of Congress. He may intensify the feeling against himself, and may perchance bring other burdens upon the South, but he can no more hope to give effect to his own views or to induce Congress to abate the exercise of its power. The unexpectedly large majorities on Wednesday placed these points beyond dispute.

Nor should the President forget the probable influence of his course upon the temper and policy of the South. Do what he may, the bill will go into effect. What he may say or do may nevertheless influence the Southern people for good or evil. They were misled by his advice into the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment—a measure which, compared with this Reconstruction Bill, was mildness itself. Again, they have exulted in his checks upon military authority, and have been encouraged by his language and acts to rely upon the intervention of the Supreme Court. Intentionally or otherwise, therefore, he has incurred a responsibility from which he cannot escape, and the remembrance of this fact should not be without influence upon his treatment of the present bill. It is now possible for him to encourage the expectation that his views shall more or less affect the administration of the law—in which case much sullen defiance may be looked for in the South; or, on the other hand, by an unreserved acknowledgment of the power of Congress and the will of the loyal people, he may at the outset convince the South of the necessity of accepting the terms offered without more ado. To the South it is no longer a question of choice. The "dignity" which obstructed Gov. Orr's path cannot save the present Governments from the operation of negro suffrage and the disability clause of the Constitutional Amendment. The "passive resistance" and "masterly inactivity" which Southern Solons have inculcated as infallible prophylactics, will neither frustrate the Brigadiers and their commands nor save from disfranchisement a large and influential class. The provisions of the bill will be brought into play, happen what may. New Constitutions will be provided, despite the disfranchisement and exclusion from the conventions of every prominent rebel. The only open aspects of the question refer to the spirit in which these events shall be received and the disposition to be shown in relation to them. It is in connection with these points that the President should feel his responsibility. And it is in view of this responsibility, rather than in consideration of any other circumstance, that we trust the President will respect the action of Congress as a settlement of the reconstruction question, from which there is no appeal.

Legislative English.—Whatever may be the true policy of taxation and revenue, concerning which manufacturers, consumers, importers, dealers and philosophers are so constantly disputing and intriguing, it certainly seems desirable for all parties that the inevitable ignorance of Congressional Committees concerning the specific interests which lie at their mercy, should not be aggravated by a carelessness in the use of language which introduces chaos into legislation. A striking example is afforded by the debate on the taxation of cigars, reported in the *Congressional Globe* (supplement) of Feb. 18. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, having proposed that cigars of the lower quality, made of Western native tobacco, and not exceeding in value $8 per thousand, shall pay a tax of $2 per thousand, and that cigars of greater value shall pay $8 per thousand, offered, to secure that end, the following amendment, which we propose to embalm as a brilliant specimen of legislative English:

> " * * * and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'On cigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, exceeding eight dollars per thousand in market value, *including the tax*, a tax of eight dollars per thousand.' "

To an ordinary reader, it would appear that, the tax named in this paragraph being $8 per thousand, all cigars, except those whose market value is nothing, or less than nothing, must come under this provision. If the tax "included" is the tax of $2 previously mentioned, how much clearer would be the law, were that fact to be indicated, or the provision worded so as to apply to cigars whose market value, *excluding* the tax, is more than $8 per thousand.

It is such blindness and intricacy of expression that make it necessary for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to spend a great part of his time in corresponding with anxious students of congressional syntax in all parts of the country, and explaining to them, not the actual meaning, but the probable intention of the law. Similar confusion in the tariff regulations imposes a similar grammatical necessity upon the Treasury Department; and the Courts are gradually being drawn into the whirlpool of interpretation.

We half suspect that the lawyers who make the laws are in collusion with their brethren who live by disputing as to their interpretation, and that they begin to feel an unnecessary apprehension lest the millenium may prematurely arrive when all shall be so plain that he who runs may read, and the working man, though a fool, need not err therein. We beg them to discard such unworthy fears, to give us a few statutes wherein subject and predicate are disposed in reasonable order, and to rely, for the continued prosperity of their profession, upon the gratitude of the nation and the innate depravity of man.

The Southern People and the Action of Congress.

Though the inhabitants of the ten Southern States have no part or voice in the legislation of the country, and though the white population of those States are not likely to be a political force for some time to come, it is not without value to observe the way in which they regard the endless legislation of Congress concerning them. They have been perpetually before Congress ever since the close of the rebellion. There have been numberless schemes under debate for regulating them and their affairs. These schemes have affected their privileges, rights and liberties, their property, social condition and deeply-rooted customs; in fact, they have touched upon everything which appertains to human nature, or which man can possess. Have they been accustomed to political rights?—of these they should be deprived. Have they been possessors of property?—this it was proposed to confiscate. Instead of local laws and the civil administration of justice, they must submit to martial law administered by Northern soldiers. If the blacks, as their hereditary slaves, were without political power, they should be degraded to the former position of the blacks, and the blacks elevated to the former privileges of their hereditary masters. Their already subdued pride must be broken, as it were, on the wheel, and whatever means might be necessary for that end, eager advocates and ready support could be had for it.

And yet, while such schemes and projects have been under hot and incessant debate in Congress, the Southern people, to whom they were applicable, have appeared to care less about them than any other section or party of the country. While in the North Radicals have fought with Conservatives, and Democrats battled with Republicans upon questions all-important to the South and its interests, we have seen the whole matter regarded in the South itself with a degree of unconcern that could hardly be surpassed if the discussions referred to the moonshine of another world. Even these highly demonstrative and remonstrative bodies, the Legislatures and the newspapers, have treated the subject with an indifference that is all but unaccountable. If articles that presumed to be bitter were printed now and then in some of the newspapers, the weakness of the utterances was more calculated to draw sympathy than scorn from a generous nature; and if a Legislature declined to commit *hari-kari* at our demand, it did so in a way that showed there would be no resistance to the death penalty when inflicted by other hands. It is evident from a thousand proofs that the great bulk of the Southern millions have not only felt unconditional submission to be a necessity, but have felt that the necessity itself was not beyond the limits of endurance.

Take, for instance, their course in view of the Military Bill which has been under discussion for a week past, and has now gone through both Houses of Congress. It would be hard to conceive any measure more stringent upon the Southern people than this, as far as it goes. It embodies measures which have long been threatened, but which few people in the North or South believed would ever be executed. And yet, except a few small newspaper articles, no Southern voice is raised in deprecation of it.

We are very far from saying that all this furnishes any excuse for harsh measures toward the South. On the contrary, we think no stronger argument could be made for justice and leniency. It shows such a profound change in the Southern temper and style of dealing with matters, if not in the Southern character itself, as to furnish conclusive proof that old things have passed away, and all things have become new.

The fact must not be lost sight of that it is part of the *American* people, and not that part of them which has been least imperious and resentful in times past, who are now displaying the characteristics we have indicated. If it were a people of another stock, of a less independent and self-asserting nature, a people accustomed to the rebuffs of fortune and the caprice of the conqueror—if it were a race whom the centuries had broken, instead of one growing stronger with the generations, the phenomena of their temper and their submission might be indicative of nothing very remarkable. But as Americans we can appreciate it in our fellow-Americans.

Explorers of history and human nature, and students of political philosophy, may think they find in such phenomena grounds for doubting the permanence of our free institutions. If the Southern people, who comprise one-third of the population of our country, have become so prostrated as to be not only careless of their political fate, but to be ready for submission to any order of things which Congress may choose to impose, be it regal, military or theocratic, why may not the probable events of the future bring about a similar prostration in the West or North, to be accompanied by similar feelings, until we shall all welcome the "man on horseback" whose coming Caleb Cushing foresaw twenty years ago? Neither the reasoning nor the question is unnatural, and though we may not be prepared to allow them as incapable of answer, we must be prepared to admit that they have force enough to justify forethought. At all events, whether in view of immediate politics or permanent politics, we consider it exceedingly bad for the country that a third of its population should be precluded from participation in public affairs until they care nothing whatever for the free institutions of America, or its political welfare.

The Anniversary To-Day.

The nation celebrates to-day the anniversary of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." What the celebration implies none of those among us who have reached maturity can fail to appreciate. The name of Washington brings with it recollections, which may be indulged in once a year at least, of what America was and what is its fulfilled destiny. And with these recollections come home to many minds the comparison of old things with new in our history, our trials and our political development. There will be read to-day in thousands of places the Farewell Address, which is still looked upon as a model of statesmanlike utterance and undying patriotism. As the significant words fall from the lips of orators, their hearers must see in those words a new significance. The question must arise of how far we have been true to our duty and our trust. Seen by the light of recent events, how will the warnings which the Father of his Country gave as a legacy of wisdom appear to have been regarded?

The central idea of the address is the sacred character of the Union undivided and undivisible. That Union has been fought for, and thousands upon thousands have laid down their lives so that it shall not be divided; and the Union was not divided. But with this patriotic aspiration of Washington is closely entwined the solemn injunction that the bond which shall unite all the States forever be one of affection and mutual support. We of the North may answer that we did not seek the disruption of the country. Can we all of us say as truly that we are now as close in our adherence to the principle that the strongest bond of Union among a people is the mutual good will of all?

There may suggest themselves to some grave considerations arising out of the caution which the address contains upon the subject of political parties. These may ask themselves whether truly the "triumphs of different parties" have made "the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests." And at no time in our history have these considerations been more called for and more applicable to current affairs. Nor were the questions of foreign alliances and friendships ever more worthy of study than now. We have, owing, of course, to the circumstances growing out of the rebellion, been forced to recognize that although a great nation we cannot be alone in regard to foreign affairs. But may not the question be asked of how far we do wisely in cultivating a habit of looking abroad for applause, or for blame, and thus paving the way for those very "entangling alliances" against which we are warned.

We do not purpose to discuss the Farewell Address of Washington, but we cannot be far wrong in reminding all whom it may concern that to-day is not alone set apart as a mere holiday or an occasion for mere eulogies upon the man in whose honor it is held. It is a day for reflection and self-study as a people. The foundation of our country led to the discussion of principles, the solemn affirmation of which would best tend to its permanent safety from enemies within or without. Unsophisticated people think that although the affirmation of those principles in the address may seem growing into a mere form, it ought not to be so in reality. Nothing in the way of political admonition since it was written has surpassed the wisdom of its utterances, and no one will be the worse patriot for heeding the warnings which they contain, and which are as applicable now as they ever were to our national affairs.

The Liberty of the Press in France.

By the decree of Jan. 19, as every reader knows, the present Emperor of France promised more extended freedom for the Press than it has as yet enjoyed under his *régime*. Of course, this authoritative announcement gave great joy to all engaged in journalistic labors. Editors as well as publishers felt, and said so, that a change to more freedom was a change for the better. But they were all left in the dark as to the nature and extent of the "improvement" foreshadowed by the Emperor's letter. They wanted something more tangible, something more real than mere shadowy promises. To obtain that, they took a very practical course. They held a meeting, and their "resolutions" were put in the shape of a memorial to the Senate of France, in which they ask that they should not be put beyond the pale of law common to all others. They also express the hope that they will not be treated worse than those whose occupation is murder and stealing. The exact wording of this remarkable petition is not yet known to us; we only gather its tendency from short editorial references in the journals of Paris. Remarkable it must be, if only for this simple reason—that it asks for a law to make the writer of an article individually responsible, and not the publisher—a thing utterly inconsistent with the recognized principles of responsibility in this country and in England. We shall have the text of it as soon as the proceedings of the French Senate reach us by mail, and then we shall be better able to judge.

The Emperor promised that the reforms he had promised were to "crown the edifice of liberty" begun by his assumption of power in 1852, and by the Constitution of that year. This has elicited a reply from Emile Girardin's paper, *La Liberté*, and it has given some severe knocks to Napoleon's pretended "edifice of liberty." This it did in very few words and by quotation mostly. It refers to the Constitution of 1852, forced upon the French people by Napoleon's *coup d'état*, where it is solemnly declared that

> "The Constitution recognizes, confirms and guarantees those great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which are the foundation of public law in France."

There was a Constitution adopted by the National Assembly in 1789, which, among other things, contained a declaration of rights, most of it emanating from the pen of Mirabeau. This declaration of rights embodied in it almost everything that the people have been struggling for. And to secure all this "forever" the following paragraph was inserted into that Constitution, the great principles of which are, by Napoleon's own decree, "recognized, confirmed and guaranteed" at present in France:

> "The Constitution guarantees equally natural as well as civil rights to all men; *the right to speak, write, print and publish freely their thoughts*; the liberty of [illegible] citizens peaceably to assemble, without arms and without offending police regulations. The legislative power cannot enact laws to abridge or hinder the exercise of the civil and natural rights authorized by this title and guaranteed by this Constitution."

Thus speaks the French Constitution of 1789; and since its "grand principles," so solemnly enunciated, are "recognized, confirmed and guaranteed" by the Constitution which the present Emperor decreed for France, and as his work, then begun, is now to be finished, the Liberal Party of France expect as near an approach to Mirabeau's declaration of rights as may be possible with the present advancement of political ideas. It is doubtful that their wish, in this respect, will be fulfilled; yet it is probable that what Napoleon is willing to concede now may have the germ of greater endurance in itself, than the Constitution of 1789, which, in less than two years, was all but upset. If he should earnestly and truly liberalize the political administration of internal affairs in France, the French Press may be measurably satisfied. Prussia is counted among the liberal Governments of Europe. If any journal in Hanover, or Hesse, or Nassau, had attacked the policy of the Prussian Government with such virulence and acerbity as Emile Girardin has done in *La Liberté* that of Napoleon, it would have been served, as many were, by instant suppression.

Junius—The Francis Papers.

In the Spring of 1862 an intimate friend of Mr. John Taylor, the author of *Junius Identified*, informed me to the effect that that gentleman was preparing for the press some papers of Sir Philip Francis, which would be conclusive as to the authorship of the celebrated letters; and a letter dated from London, May 12, in the same year, from Mr. Thurlow Weed to the Albany (U. S.) *Evening Journal*, stated that "before the present year expires all doubt or question as to the authorship of the 'Junius Letters' will be removed." Since then both Mr. Taylor and his friend have died, and, although the subject is still of much interest, I have neither heard nor seen anything further relative to either Mr. Taylor's *Francis Papers* or the evidence (which, perhaps, may be the same) to which Mr. Weed alluded. Perhaps the editor or some reader of "N. & Q." will be kind enough to say in what position the matter now stands. ERIC.

Ville Marie, Canada.

[The late Mr. Joseph Parkes, who had purchased *The Francis Papers*, and also the original "Letters of Junius addressed to Woodfall," had been for some years preparing for publication a *Life of Sir Philip Francis*, and in which, in his opinion, would be found conclusive evidence of the identity of "Francis and Junius." The work was, however, far from complete at the time of Mr. Parkes' death; and although we believe the whole of the papers have since been submitted to the examination of one eminently qualified to do justice to them, we are not aware that there is any prospect of their being published just at present.]

The American Consul at Frankfort, in Germany, inclosed the foregoing items to me. The note of the editor of the "N. & Q." appended to the communication of "Eric," furnishes the information sought for by that inquiry.

In 1862, the late Mr. Joseph Parkes, a gentleman of large and various information, informed me that he had been for several years devoting his intervals of exemption from official duties (as Tax Commissioner) to a Life of Sir Philip Francis, and that his researches would result in disproving the confident assertion of "Junius," in one of his private letters to Woodfall, "that he was the sole depository of his own secret," and that it would "*die with him*."

The subject was one which had interested me much at a period when "Junius" was read more generally and with greater interest than exists now. The question as to who "Junius" was engaged the attention of authors and editors. I had, forty years ago, entered with much zeal into that controversy. Finding me thus sympathetic and familiar with the subject, Mr. Parkes invited me to his apartments at Staple Inn, Holburn, and submitted his manuscripts to my perusal. There I passed many charmed hours. The materials for his work were not only ample but conclusive. They established beyond a doubt, or a cavil, or a peradventure, that Sir Philip Frances was the author of the *Letters of Junius*.

Twice during these readings, in company with Mr. Parkes, I visited the then venerable, and since departed John Taylor, author of *Junius Identified*, first published nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Taylor had intended to avail himself of subsequent and cumulative evidence, but on account of his advanced age had cheerfully committed the whole question to Mr. Parkes. These breakfast conversations with Mr. Taylor were exceedingly interesting. His bachelor life, like that of Charles Lamb, was solaced by an aged maiden sister. He had formerly known most of the literary celebrities of the last years of the past, and the first years of the present century; and gave us pleasant recollections of their personal characters and habits.

Only a few weeks before the sudden death of Mr. Parkes he informed me that he expected to get his life of Sir Philip Francis to press the then ensuing Autumn, and, in pursuance of a previous understanding, I was to arrange for its republication here. Since his death I have heard nothing further about it. The researches had all been accomplished, and the work had progressed so far toward its completion that no difficulty existed, nor was any such delay necessary. I had expected and hoped that Miss Bessie Parkes, the gifted daughter of my old and cherished friend, (already a distinguished and disciplined writer,) would complete and publish the unfinished work of her honored father—a work on which he had bestowed years of toil, and to the publication of which he looked forward with confidence, in an appreciative and approving popular sense of its value, for his reward. T. W.

Omnibus Drivers.—A great deal of sympathy has been expressed from time to time with the car drivers on our City railways, but we rarely find any one who thinks for an instant of the trials of the omnibus driver. In fact as a hot bath is to a sound thrashing, so is the position of a car driver to that of his omnibus brother. One is in a comparative Elysium, the other in a *bona fide* purgatory. The car driver has to manage his horses, to be sure, but he can hop from foot to foot, can stamp on the bottom, can kick the front, has a protection over his head, and if he feels like jumping down and running for the sake of exercise, by the side of his nags, can do so. The omnibus driver sits perched high in the air, a sort of chilly outlaw, cramped and solitary. Small boys and old ladies call him "Hi," and he is obliged to recognise the title. His hies must be on 'is 'orses and on both sides of the street at the same time. His numbed fingers must control the reins, make change, signalize passengers and fling the lash at stray and wicked youths, who would fain ride free. He is sworn at through a little round hole by impatient passengers; he is pelted by the rain from heaven, blown at by the pitiless wind, frozen by the biting air, tyrannized by the "boss driver," watched by the company's spies, troubled by the scantiness of his income, tempted by filthy currency, harassed by a large family, (nine times out of ten,) and made to bear the brunt of all the City's complaint against his employers.

What can be expected of a man who feels that the world and its elements are hard on him? What can be looked for from a man to whom we give not even a civil word or a kind thought? If any benevolent man or strong-minded woman should "go for to come for to" show one-tenth as great an interest in the moral and physical welfare of these overworked, underpaid individuals, as brother Bergh does in the treatment of brute animals, or as Wendell Phillips says he does to the men and brethren of the black and tan [illegible] he or she would be laughed at in this Christian community, and sneers rather than stamps would be the result of any application in their behalf. It is barely possible that there are two or three townships in the isles of the ocean unprovided with chapels and melodeons; if so, let us furnish them at once; and it may be, too, that in some of the remoter jungles of aromatic Africa the intelligent contrabands are not fully equipped as the law of modern charity provides, with gilt-edged catechisms and Æsop's Fables in blue and gold; if so, let them be attended to at once; and then, when rolling our eyes heavenward, we may have time, perchance, to see the half-frozen, blue-nozed, red-handed monuments of patience, who occupy the little omnibus boxes and starve, at the rate of a little more than nothing *per diem*.

Storms and Grumblings.

About 3 o'clock yesterday, a northeast snow-storm set in and continued, with scarcely a perceptible intermission, until the time we write. The wind was moderately high, and the fall of snow very copious. It was moist, however, and did not drift, so that the obstructions to travel were not enough to disturb very seriously the equanimity of the transportable public. A careful examination of the depth of snow, in the most favorable places for making an average, convinced us that from six to eight inches would fairly represent the fact. One might fall into the popular error that the depth was four or five times as great, and perhaps a majority of the people in the City might believe him; but the fact is, after all exclamations, that the "great storm" was nothing so dreadful after all. It is what the sugar-makers of the country call a "sap snow;" that is, a snow that warms rather than freezes—that supplies moisture to the trees, draws frost from the ground, and prepares the earth for the more positive advances of Spring. We, in the dingy tabernacles of gas and Croton water, know little of the grand physical importance of snow and rain; we see only inconvenience and general discomfort; we prate loudly of the afflictions of the seasons; but while we snarl the husbandman rejoices—while we curse, the gentle influences of beneficent nature are working out good for us; the snow that incommodes our travel and ruins our clothing—to say nothing of utterly wrecking our good temper—is just what we must have for forthcoming food. An even bed of one foot of snow, lying on the ground from Christmas to St. Patrick's Day, will double the average produce of wheat and rye. Yet we grumble, in our mean and narrow way, at the grandest and most beneficent acts of nature; if we find, in an hour's extra walk, in a boot prematurely worn out, the sorrows of all creation. We rave and fall to violent denunciations, all unconscious of the grave importance to ourselves that lies under all our petty inconveniences. We shall never learn wisdom—we shall never practice patience—the merest annoyance is to us a mountain of discomfort, and the dearly cherished privilege of grumbling overcomes, overshadows and utterly sinks all the grand realities of physical law. The snow that protects the wheat, the frost that retards premature vegetation and consequent abortion, are the bugbears that provoke us to wrath and bad language. Were we citizens to give orders to nature, we should have an even temperature all the year round; showers only at early morning to improve our afternoon promenade; sunshine only when parasols were in fashion; moonlight when we desired to go to the theatre; grim storms when some rival has determined upon a dress party. We suffer—speaking in a personal sense—hundreds of dollars per day during a heavy storm. We cannot say that the experience is pleasant; but when we reflect that there is not an hour of rain nor an hour of sunshine that has not greater designs and uses than can affect our poor interests, we feel that duty impels us to subject temporary inconveniences to the grand good of the race. We hold faith in the dogma that "all is for the best;" and if a sudden storm has fallen upon the City, if deep snow and consequent mud have provoked people into absurd objurgations, we are confident that the ultimate results will convince them that there is a Power guarding the general interest whose operations are for the good of all, and that all our small complainings are nothing less than a waste of precious breath.

Western Farmers' Home for the Paris Exposition.

This building, which is of good capacity for a family of six or eight persons, furnished from the State of Illinois, arrived this morning by the Red Line from Chicago, and will go by the steamer *St. Laurent* on Saturday. The dispatch with which this structure has been produced and forwarded is worthy of special mention. The order was given to Lyman Bridges, builder of ready-made homes, on the 9th of February, and was constructed in six days and brought through by the Red Line in five days from Chicago, accomplishing the manufacture and shipment to New-York in less than two weeks.

"The Western Farmers' Home" and the American "School-house"—which are to occupy a special position in the park of the Champ de Mars—both come from Chicago, and are to be used to represent the style of homes peculiar to the West as well as the system of free education.

The space of the building is to be used to represent the agricultural and mineral products of the country, the soil, and the products of the same, and all kinds of grain and seeds, corn in the stalk, cotton, hemp, tobacco, &c., &c.

The school-house will be furnished with the most approved apparatus, desks, &c., &c., together with a cottage organ, manufactured by Lyon & Healy, of Chicago, intending to represent the use made of the common school-house, which is the place for public worship, funerals, Sabbath-school, &c., until the new communities are otherwise provided. They will be under the control of J. P. Reynolds, Esq., the State Commissioner of Illinois, who will arrange the display of the State and of the Northwest in these structures. They are the only American buildings of the kind that are permitted by the French Imperial Commission, and will, we believe, exert a marked influence upon emigration, &c.

Amusements.

Uncle Tom To-night.—"Uncle Tom" will be repeated this evening at the Brooklyn Academy. The attractions are Mrs. G. C. Howard, the original *Topsey*, and Miss Lulu Prior, the gentle *Eva*, who has for several years past sustained the *rôle* in this City. We can conscientiously commend the performance to our Brooklyn readers.

The Streets of New-York.—Mr. Grover has struck a rich vein. "The streets of New-York" has proved an attraction greater than the German opera and the legitimate drama combined. Miss Kate Newton's *Miss Fairweather*, the young and beautiful daughter of the apoplectic but pecunious old sea-captain, is an admirable performance and quite deserving of the liberal applause vouchsafed each night. The piece will be continued during the week, and has proved a great success.

The Museum.—In honor of Washington, and for the convenience of the people generally, an extra performance will be given at Barnum's to-day at 11:30 A. M.

Brooklyn Athenæum.—The two Peak families which include a number of excellent vocalists, harpists, violinists and Swiss bell-ringers, will give matinees to-day and to-morrow, commencing at 2 o'clock. The Bergen family will assist at these entertainments.

Boston Southern Relief Association.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 21.

At an adjourned meeting this evening of the Southern Relief Committee, it was resolved that Wm. Waters, of the *Advertiser*, and Mr. Greene, of the *Post*, be requested to act as Treasurers; and that an appeal be made to the public as soon as possible to contribute funds for the temporary relief of the extreme destitution existing in the South.

AN OCEAN UNION.

The Proposed Interoceanic Canal.

During the last session of Congress Senator CONNESS, of California, procured the passage of a resolution calling for maps, reports and profiles of all the proposed ship canal routes across the Isthmus in order to determine which is the most feasible, and what further surveys, if any, are needed on the part of the Government. Rear-Admiral DAVIS, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, to whom the resolution was referred, after a careful examination of the whole subject, concludes that the only routes worthy of especial examination are the San Blas, Darien and San Miguel, and Congress before it adjourned voted $40,000 for this purpose.

The report of Admiral DAVIS, although brief, is full of facts and highly interesting information, and we advise our readers to give it a careful perusal, as the question of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is of vast importance to the commercial interests of the world, and is attracting serious attention in this country and Europe.

Since Congress adjourned we have seen no indications of a surveying party being organized for the work, which is to be regretted, as now is the dry season on the Isthmus, and the only suitable time to conduct surveys there. The cause of this delay we cannot understand, unless the honorable Secretary of War finds it difficult to get first-class engineers to assume the responsibility of an undertaking so far away from home, and subject to contingencies that cannot be provided for with so small an appropriation. If this is the case, why not increase the amount to $80,000 or even $100,000? This sum would enable the engineers to give the three routes a most thorough and elaborate examination, and show conclusively which is the best for a canal; and we cannot see how Congress could spend this amount of money for the accomplishment of a more useful and worthy object.

It is surprising that while the world has been expending a vast deal of time and money in vain attempts to find a useless, impracticable "Northwest Passage" the Isthmus, if we accept Mr. F. M. KELLEY'S surveys, has remained almost unknown, and the question of where is the best and only line for a ship canal remains undecided. Had one-tenth of the money been expended in thorough surveys of the Isthmus long since we should have settled the question of feasibility and undertaken at least, if not have finished, the canal. Any one who will look at a map of the world cannot fail to see that this narrow strip of land is the only obstacle to a short and early water communication with the Pacific Ocean and the East India trade, which has never failed to enrich the nation that commanded it. Cut this in two by means of a canal and the long, dangerous and expensive voyage around the Capes will be avoided, and the trade of the Pacific brought to our very doors. France and England, impressed with the importance of shortening communication with China and the East Indies, are pushing forward the work of canalizing the Isthmus of Suez, and why should we not do the same on the Isthmus of Panama? The sailing distance between New-York and San Francisco would be reduced fourteen thousand miles and the time to sixty days; and where vessels now can make but one or two round trips during the year, they then could make three and four. It is estimated that the value of ships and cargoes yearly afloat on the ocean doubling the Capes amounts to more than four hundred millions of dollars, and by the time the canal is finished this would be doubled. Beside this, there is a large coasting trade which never ventures around Cape Horn, but if the canal was constructed it would pass into the Pacific Ocean and build up a trade that now has no existance. Small seaports and towns scattered along the Pacific Coast, north and south of Panama, which now can hardly be found on the map, would be startled into commercial activity and importance as if touched by an electric spark. Indeed, to use the language of an enterprising gentleman who has devoted a vast deal of time and money to the subject, "the execution of such a work would place the United States geographically in the centre of the trade of the world, and renew commerce on a grander scale than was ever known or conceived by the most sanguine far-seeing man."

Of the three routes recommended by Admiral DAVIS, the San Blas is the only one that has been examined. This is the most direct and shortest of any on the Isthmus. Impressed with these important facts, Mr. FREDERICK M. KELLEY, of this city, ordered a survey of it during the Summer of 1865, and in the following Winter completed another, thus making two examinations of the route. The first was simply a barometrical reconnoissance, conducted by Mr. NORMAN RUDE, civil engineer, in order to determine appropriate heights and distances, which proving satisfactory, a regular line of levels was run from ocean to ocean, with results as laid down on the profile of Admiral DAVIS' report. The distance is but thirty miles, ten of which is a navigable river, thus leaving only twenty miles to be canalized. Of this seven miles is a tunnel, which may be avoided by flanking the sugar-loaf shaped hills that traverse this part of the Isthmus. Mr. KELLEY'S engineers were directed to run a direct line across the Isthmus, and hence they did not search to the right or left for a lower pass through the mountains, which the contemplated governmental survey will very likely find, as predicted by his engineers. But this route, as it now stands, is decidedly the most feasible of any made known to the public. Good natural harbors exist at each end, and the line traverses high dry grounds, out of reach of the fearful floods which rush down the valleys and rivers of the Isthmus during the rainy season in sufficient force and volume to destroy any system of locks and dams constructed to make slack water navigation. But, even if the tunnel is not shortened or dispensed with entirely by another survey, this ought not to be an insuperable objection, as modern engineering science and skill, which has mastered every conceivable difficulty, is fully equal to the task. A first-class engineer would blush to acknowledge himself incompetent to build the work. The tunnel proposed between the Battery and Harlem, seven miles long, under our City, cutting in two the Croton water, sewers and gas-pipes; the tunnel under the Thames in London, over which ride at anchor men-of-war, and the Mount Cenis Tunnel, under the Alps, eight miles long, are quite as difficult if not more complicated engineering feats than the San Blas Tunnel, as the latter, being so much larger, would afford more air, light and room for the blasting operations. All the rock and earth could be hauled out by a locomotive and railroad, and, being driven at both ends towards the centre, it would be virtually a tunnel three and a half miles long, and afford protection to the laborers from the sun and rain while the work was going on. But it is not our purpose at present to enter into a long argument on tunnels. Suffice it to say that Mr. KELLEY'S plans and estimates have been submitted to first-class engineers in this country and Europe, and pronounced feasible for a canal deep and wide enough to pass the largest class of ocean steamers and sailing-vessels during any state of the tides.

The Darien route has never been surveyed its entire length. The efforts of GISBOURN and CULLEN, and the French, English and United States Governments, in 1854, failed to furnish any reliable data of the interior portions of this much discussed locality for a ship canal. Whether the route is thirty, forty or fifty miles long; whether one or two ranges of mountains will have to be crossed, both requiring tunneling, and whether the Chucunaque River can be passed by a canal, are engineering questions which nothing but a thorough instrumental survey will determine. The harbors at both ends are good, and the intervening country, so far as examined, is said to be suitable for canaling.

The San Miguel route, the third one, recommended by Admiral DAVIS, commences from the right arm of the Gulf of San Miguel, and following along the Tuyra River crosses over the Cordilleras and strikes the Atrato above its mouth, and then passes out into the Gulf of Darien on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. This is much the longest of the three routes proposed, but it may, nevertheless, be the most economical and practicable, if a permanent entrance can be effected through the mouths of the Atrato, which, from the reports of TRAUTWINE, MICHLER and KENNISH, we notice are impeded by formidable sand-bars, the greatest depth of water being but six feet. This, however, may be removed by dredging, if the other parts of the line are found to be feasible.

Now Congress proposes to make a survey of these three routes, in order to show the relative merits of each and decide which is the best, and we trust no time will be lost in pushing forward the surveys. If more money is needed to make the examinations effectual and conclusive let us have it, as most certainly the Government could not spend eighty or one hundred thousand dollars in a better cause.

EXCISE TRIALS.

Liquor Dealers in Tribulation—Harry Hill's Place Under the Excise Rake—A Drunken Man Selling Liquor on Sunday—Convenience of Side Doors—Treating One's Friends a Loosing Game—Comments of the Commissioners—Amusing Scenes, &c.

A meeting of the Board of Excise was held in the Trial Room, Police Headquarters, yesterday afternoon. The law is so framed that it requires a full Board (nine) for a quorum to transact business, and it was feared that Mr. BERGEN, who has been very ill for several months, could not be present. But notwithstanding his feeble physical condition and the inclemency of the weather he got over from Brooklyn and sat out the long session of the Board.

Mr. Acton, from the Committee to whom had been referred applications for license, reported favorably on 240 cases, and unfavorably on 68. The whole number that have been reported favorably upon is 7,290.

Pending the motion to adopt the report, Mr. Chas. S. Spencer said that in the case of Harry Hill he would like to be heard. That is one of the 68 rejected applications.

Judge Bosworth—That might be left out.

Mr. Acton—He keeps one of the vilest places in the City. He keeps prostitutes. He has violated the permit we gave him three weeks ago.

Mr. Spencer said that the application was indorsed by citizens of the highest respectability. He requested a postponement.

Judge Bosworth—Why not go before the Committee?

Mr. Acton—We have investigated this case thoroughly. There are new facts every night. Last night was the same as the last six years.

Mr. Spencer retorted that at least one hundred and fifty who had been granted licenses deserved to have been refused as much as Mr. Hill.

Mr. Acton said he would not argue that point; they were about proceeding to revoke some of them; Mr. Hill had been pretty well heard; he knew Mr. Hill very well and on some accounts would be glad to give him a license, but knowing what he did of the place, he could not do it.

Judge Bosworth suggested that Mr. Spencer bring forward his indorsers of the application.

Mr. Acton said he should favor the publication of the name of every person indorsing Harry Hill's place.

Mr. Spencer urged that Mr. Hill had invested largely in his establishment, and that it would involve great loss on his part not to be allowed to prosecute his business.

Mr. Schultz asked if he would appear before the Committee to-morrow morning.

Mr. Acton—Will you set some time he will cease selling liquor?

Judge Bosworth—We can jerk him up in five minutes if we wish to. He has got no permit.

Mr. Schultz—As it stands now, by the adoption of the report the application is denied.

Mr. Manierre—To-morrow I will hear you.

This matter having been disposed of, the proceedings commenced against alleged violators of the Excise Law. The first case was that of

JOHN ORGON, NO. 328 PEARL-STREET.

Orgon was charged with violation of the Excise Law, in that on Sunday, the 20th of January, 1867, his place was not effectually closed.

Mr. Bliss, counsel for Board of Health, having stated the specification, asked of defendant what he had to say.

Mr. Orgon replied: "It is so; I was a little tight that day; I cannot deny it; it is my first offence; I had a few friends with me, and was a little tight the Saturday before that.

Mr. Acton—You say that you, the proprietor of the place, were "tight" yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Acton—The proprietor of a liquor-store ought to keep sober, of all men in the world.

Patrick Oates, patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he went to this man's place at twenty minutes past six o'clock on the Sunday afternoon in question; saw eight or nine men drinking at the bar; saw the barkeeper sell a woman a quart of ale, and receive ten cents for it.

Mr. Orgon, interrupting—I did not see it, but I have no doubt it was so.

Witness—I arrested him; he got away from me.

Mr. Orgon—The officer went out of one door, and I went out of another; he came next morning and told me the Captain wanted to see me; I told him I was ready, and went to see him.

Capt. Thorne testified that it was not a disorderly place; it was not frequented by bad characters, though they found a thief there that night, and the thief lived in another part of the house.

Judge Bosworth—You say you were a little tight; does that frequently occur?

Mr. Orgon—No, Sir.

Judge Bosworth—Is that the only Sunday you have been—

Mr. Orgon—Yes, Sir; I did not have an injunction; I took out my license; I was not very tight; had a little drop taken, that was all.

Judge Bosworth—Did you keep your place closed on Sundays all through the Summer?

Mr. Orgno—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bliss recalled Oates, and asked how he got into the place. Officer Oates stated that he was looking at the rear of a bonded warehouse, when a man in this man's entry said, "Where are you going;" I said "Back in the rear;" he said, "I don't know whether you are or not; come, let us look at your face;" he looked at my face; did not apparently know me; I knew him; when I came back he caught me by the arm and shoved me in the back door; I was not in uniform.

Mr. Acton—You went in where the regular customers do? A.—Yes, Sir.

The evidence being in, members of the Board indulged in comments. Judge Bosworth said he was satisfied, as this was a single case, to give him another chance.

Mr. Acton—He had only nine in there and a woman.

Mr. Orgon—That is the last time it will happen any how.

Mr. Manierre—I move we give him one more trial.

Dr. Stone—I second the motion.

Mr. Acton—Ayes and noes on that. Either the law is good for something or nothing. You have said, grant licenses, and then if they don't live up to them, revoke them. Now here is the case of a man who was drunk himself, and had in his place nine men, customers, and a woman. If you expect to ever have a case when a license is to be revoked, this is one.

The vote on the revocation of the license was then taken, resulting as follows:

AYES—Schultz, Crane, Parker, Acton, Bergen—5.
NAYS—Stone, Swinburne, Bosworth, Manierre—4.

So Mr. Orgon's license was revoked.

The next case was that of

PATRICK GORDON, NO. 38 CHERRY-STREET.

Gordon was charged with not having his place effectually closed on Sunday, the 27th of Janurry.

Capt. Thorne testified that a large court ran from Cherry to Roosevelt-street; at 3:55 P. M. on the Sunday in question saw two men go in at the side door; witness and Roundsman Healey followed the two customers in; saw two men in front of the bar and Gordon behind it; saw a man put a glass on the bar; tasted of the liquor in it.

Judge Bosworth—Was it good?

Capt. Thorne—Whisky—Fourth Ward. [Laughter.]

Cross-examined by Charles S. Spencer—It is the corner store on this alley; alley is about twelve feet wide; place had the appearance of being closed on the Cherry-street side; the alley runs in the form of the letter L; houses with front doors are on the alley; it is called Sweeney's-alley; there are 400 or 500 inhabitants in there; the side door did not open into the bar-room.

Mr. Spencer—Was there not a bed in the room?

Capt. Thorne—There was a lounge and a "bummer" was on it, asleep; Gordon woke him up; I was in citizen's dress; did not see any liquor sold; shutters were up in front, but the light was burning; was no communication with the street except by going through the back room and side door; the man behind the bar had his coat off; was at least a teaspoonful of whisky in the tumbler he tasted; thinks some party had just drank the rest of it.

Roundsman Healey testified that he accompanied Capt. Thorne; the door between the back room and the bar-room was open; Gordon was behind the bar apparently waiting on two customers; tasted of whisky in the tumbler that was on the bar; five or six men were in the place; had not been two minutes outside before he went in; noticed but one glass; don't know whether he tasted out of same glass as the Captain; there was more than a teaspoonful in the glass.

Mr. Gordon in defence stated that he resided four blocks from his store; the newspaper carrier generally left papers under the door of his liquor saloon; attended a "burying" on the day in question, and on returning met a few friends, who when he went for his newspaper, requested to be admitted, and he let them in; never kept his place open for business on the Sabbath; meant to comply with the law, and had done so.

Mr. Spencer contended that it was a matter of grave doubt whether Jordan had violated either the letter or spirit of the law. The store was closed on the Cherry-street entrance, and there was a room between the bar-room and the side entrance. It could not, under the circumstances, be held that the place was open for the purpose of selling liquor "with malice aforethought."

Mr. Ogden, on being recalled, said, in reply to Judge Bosworth, that the place had not been open before on the day in question; had the key to the door in his pocket while away at the funeral; the "bummer" came in when he opened the door.

Judge Bosworth—You never sold liquor on Sundays any other time?

Mr. Gordon—No, Sir; I always complied with the law.

Mr. Spencer—Did you sell any on this occasion—did you take money from any one?

Mr. Gordon—I took money of the gentleman who came in with me; I treated my friends.

Mr. Acton—And took the money from them?

Mr. Gordon—No, Sir; I took the money from the two men that followed my friends in; the Captain came shortly after, to the best of my opinion; I had been there ten or fifteen minutes when the Captain entered; took my coat off because it was rather awkward.

Capt. Thorne stated the place was frequented by a low class of people, but had never known of any disturbance there; had not seen it open on Sunday before; the "bummer" on the lounge appeared to be under the influence of liquor; Gordon woke the "bummer" and drove him out.

Mr. Gordon said he did not give the "bummer" anything to drink; he came in with the two men; I wanted to keep him out; he said he would go out directly when the other two men had had drinks.

By unanimous vote of the Board Mr. Gordon's license was revoked. Whereupon Dr. Stone remarked, "Mr. Acton is suited now."

Mr. Acton—"That suits me."

The next case was that of

JAMES EAGAN, NO. 129 AVENUE A.

He appeared to answer two complaints. The first was for not having his place effectually closed on Sunday, the 20th January. John Cochrane appeared as his counsel.

Adam Lahr, Patrolman, testified that on Sunday, Jan. 20, about noon, while he was on post, he was attracted by some talk in Eagan's place, corner of Ninth-street and Avenue A: he looked in and saw several men drinking; witness went round to the hall door, and went into the bar-room; saw Francis Eagan, brother of James, behind the bar with his coat off; two men were in front of the bar; one man was drinking; a tumbler was on the bar in front of the other man; I stood side of him; he put down the money, which the bar-tender put in the drawer; Officer Ryan went in with witness; when I went to the door it was fastened, but was immediately opened by some one inside; two men were in the bar-room; there were four or five in the adjoining room; had my uniform on at the time; arrested Francis Eagan, the bar-tender; as far as witness knew it was a respectable place.

On the second charge Patrolman Charles C. Wilson testified that he went into Eagan's place on the same Sunday at about four o'clock in the afternoon; saw three men going in at the side door; followed them and found five men at the bar drinking; two bar-tenders were behind the bar with their coats off, tending bar; one was Eagan (Francis?) and one was John Kiernan; arrested them; James Eagan came when I was going out with the prisoners.

Mr. Cochrane—What did you say to him?

Witness—I said it was strange to be arrested twice in one day; had not uniform on; five persons were drinking; should say there were a dozen persons in both rooms; saw money taken at the bar; the place did not bear a bad character.

Mr. Eagan denied that his place was open on that day.

Mr. Cochrane—How did these people obtain admission?

Mr. Eagan—I have two men working for me—one is bar-tender; one sleeps in the store; I directed that no liquor should be sold Sunday; the barkeeper came to get his coat to walk out; three or four of his particular friends came in; that is the whole of that charge; in regard to the second charge, the place was shut tight; I was on the corner and saw some of my enthusiastic friends I had not seen for four or five years; they came and asked would I not treat them; I said no, I would not violate the law; they pressed me on the ground of hospitality; they persevered so much that I yielded; I knew I was violating the law, and it was more loss than gain; the liquor was given over the bar; no money was taken; you may think that I have been in the habit of selling Sundays same as other days, but I never did; I asked the bar-tenders to go behind the bar and wait on them; I told them not to take any money; I never took out an injunction.

Patrolman Wilson was recalled, and testified that he saw money paid to Eagan, the bar-tender, by three of the men in the place.

Mr. Cochrane contended that it was not a case of deliberate and intentional violation of the law. In the first case the men acted in violation of Eagan's orders; he had never embarked in the general furore against the Excise Law.

The vote of the Board was unanimous to revoke Mr. Eagan's license.

The next case was that of

CARL KLEIN, NO. 197 BOWERY.

This was on a similar charge, for not having his place effectually closed on Sunday, Jan. 20.

Patrolman William Herring testified that at about 9 o'clock that evening he entered this place by going up an alley and in at a side door; the door was open; went up one flight of stairs and saw men playing cards and drinking beer; the room was probably 12 feet by 28; 12 or 15 men were in there; there were tables and chairs, a keg of beer untapped, beer in tumblers, and a boy had an apron on; arrested Klein; did not see anything to eat there; this was not a bar-room; no door was connected between this room and the bar-room.

Cross-examination—Klein keeps a large place; is respectable so far as witness knows; Klein's father had been pointed out to witness; did not remember seeing him on this occasion; saw Mrs. Klein; don't know whether it was Mr. Klein's dining-room or not.

Q. by Counsel.—Did you not see Mrs. Klein have a baby in her arms?

Witness.—She didn't have any baby when I was there—might have got a baby afterwards; all the persons I saw there whom I knew were Mr. and Mrs. Klein; did not see them taking supper; arrested Klein; did not see any money.

Patrolman Mead testified that at the time in question he went to Klein's place with last witness. His testimony was corroborative of Patrolman Herring's; had no knowledge of the room communicating with the bar-room: supposed the bar-room to be effectually closed at the time; met persons coming out as we went in.

Dr. Crane.—What induced you to go there?

Witness.—We were sent there by the Captain.

Dr. Parker.—Why was your Captain led to send you there?

Witness—Orders came by telegraph that the Bowery should be looked after a little bit.

Cross-examination—Does not know that there is any connection between the alley-way and the bar-room.

Counsel for the defence said he did not think it necessary to call witnesses. It had not been shown that the bar-room was not effectually closed.

Judge Bosworth—Better show that it is not an evasion.

Carl Klein testified that he was the proprietor of the place; had about thirty boarders; only two of them sleep in the house; after supper most of them go out; my barkeeper and a few boys work for me; they, with my brother, father, mother, wife, four children and myself, is all that were there.

Q.—You did not sell any lager-beer?

A.—Not a drop.

Q.—That was your dining-room?

A.—Yes, Sir; the pay for beer my boarders get with their meals is included in their payment for board; that room is a private dining-room; it is used all through the week for a dining-room.

The vote of the Board was unanimous against revoking Mr. Klein's license on the charge of not having his bar effectually closed.

John Winters, No. 172 Avenue A, appeared to answer a similar charge, namely—of not keeping his place effectually closed on Sunday, Jan. 27.

Patrolman George Davis testified to going to Winters' place at 11:40 o'clock Sunday morning; went in at the side door on Twelfth street; saw two men sitting with the barkeeper, who had his coat off; the bar was not closed; it was so any one could look at it; decanters were on the bar; arrested Patrick Kairn; he said Winters was at church; did not see any liquor passed.

Cross-examination—Passed through a second door after I entered the side door before I got in the bar-room.

Patrolman Gould testified to going into Winter's place at five P. M. on the same day, same entrance; the door leading to the bar-room was open, and the bar was exposed; could see behind the bar and could see bottles; arrested Winters there; six to eight persons were in the back room, sitting round the stove; did not see them drinking; saw no liquor only behind the bar; there was a partition between the back room and the bar-room; the door was open; no restaurant there.

Mr. Winters testified on his own behalf that in the morning his young man expected a person to bring his clean linen; treated his friends on the second occasion, but received no money.

Judge Bosworth—Did they pay you anything that day or afterward?

Mr. Winters—No, Sir; I don't do business that way, for I consider it a losing game; I never troubled about injunctions; I took out my license and abide by my license; I am not a married man; I sleep in that room; I always had a license, even previous to this Excise Law; have not sold any liquor on Sunday since the present law went into execution; I may have been accused of it from my man and myself not having any other room, and being in and out of there; I got the liquor in the bar-room to treat my friends with, and carried it in the other room.

Mr. Schultz—Very dangerous place to stay in.

Patrolman Gould recalled: Saw six or eight persons sitting round the stove; saw no liquor sold or drank; no tumblers indicating that persons had been drinking.

On the question of revoking the license the vote was four in the affirmative and five in the negative. So Mr. Winter's license was not revoked.

JACOB FISHER, NO. 192 AVENUE C,

was charged with the same offence, that on Sunday, 20th January, his place was not effectually closed.

Patrolman Copeland testified that, accompanied by Patrolman Chapman, he went to Fisher's place at 8¼ o'clock on Sunday evening; went through a hallway; Fisher asked who it was; Chapman said "Myers, from Avenue C;" he fetched us through the kitchen into the bar-room; found 15 or 20 Germans sitting in the bar-room; Fisher said they were his boarders; we were in [illegible] he would not have a drink; did not see anything sold; nothing to eat there; two persons were playing dominoes, and some were smoking; had no glasses; Fisher's wife was in the place.

Cross-examined—Mr. Fisher keeps a boarding-house and lager bier saloon; liquor was behind the bar in demijohns; saw two of them; did not taste the liquor, but uncorked the demijohns and smelt it; he said it was Stoughton bitters; from the smell I should think it was Bourbon; arrested Fisher.

Patrolman Chapman's testimony was to the same effect; tasted contents of demijohns and found it some kind of liquor or essence; Fisher said he kept a boarding-house, and had no other place for his boarders; I told him the Sergeant had instructed him to keep his liquors not exposed; he said he did not know it was any harm.

Mr. Fisher, a German, by the aid of an interpreter, testified that he sold no liquor on the Sunday in question; may have been bitters in the demijohn; thought it was a thief stealing meat when he heard Chapman in the yard; had removed all the glasses and bottles from the bar and carried them up stairs. License continued.

Frederick Tollner, No. 57 Orchard-street, charged with having his place open on Sunday, Jan. 20, and selling beer to a dozen men. License revoked.

Alexander Holman, No. 7 Elizabeth-street, charged with keeping his place open on Sundays, the 13th and 20th of January, there being some twenty men in the bar-room. Defendant struck the officer with a chair and wounded him on the head. License revoked.

Christian Rick, No. 164½ Orchard-street, charged with having his saloon open after 12 o'clock P. M. on the 25th of January. License continued.

Hannah M. Flood, No. 441 Washington-street, charged with having had her bar-room open on Sundays, the 20th and 27th of January, selling liquor to a boy 12 years old, and having a trap fixture arranged for the purpose of evading the vigilance of the officers. The further consideration of the case was postponed till the next meeting of the Board.

Superintendent KENNEDY submitted complaints against a number of liquor dealers who had violated the law, and recommending the Board to revoke the licenses of the following persons:

LICENSES TO BE REVOKED.

Ernest Walters, corner Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street; Wm. Smith, corner Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street; Albert Kimbal, No. 510 West Forty-fourth-street; Hy. M. Ahrens, No. 367 West Forty-third-street; Ernst Haas, No. 541 Tenth-avenue; Claus. O. Tretjen, No. 351 West Forty-third-street; Henry C. Plover, corner Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; Wm. Van Cook, No. 364 West Forty-fifth-street; John Healy, Seventh-avenue and Fifty-third-street; August H. Gehben, No. 81 Crosby-street; Geo. C. Rush, No. 7 Laight-street; Fredk. Muller, No. 767 Greenwich-street; Annie M. Fisher, No. 59 Avenue B; Charles Bauer, No. 29 Hester-street; Henry W. Shorte, No. 74 Charles-street.

He also recommended that the licenses of the following-named persons be revoked, and a fine of $50 imposed in each case.

TO BE REVOKED AND FINED $50.

Valentius Mazzini, No. 414 Sixth-avenue; William Burne, No. 139 Cedar-street; Robert McGregor, No. 116 Cedar-street; Nicholas Haff, No. 283 Avenue A.; Wm. Smith, No. 186 East Twelfth-street; Frederick Protz, No. 138 Third-street; Paul Madden, No. 191 Hester-street; Henry Gasseline, No. 235 Canal-street; Pelaques Wick, No. 263 Rivington-street; George W. King, Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; Edward C. Mallow, No. 395 East Tenth-street; Frederick Jocks, No. 309 Broome-street; Charles Knote, No. 14 Delancey-street; Jacob Detlets, No. 166 Stanton-street; John D Schmidt, No. 185 East Houston-street; Kundahl & Kruger, No. 167 Eldridge-street; Wm. Beltz, No. 177 Eldridge-street; L. A. Lincoln, No. 429 Broadway; Antoine Cells, No. 158 Spring-street; Richard O'Reilly, No. 277 Division-street; Edward Kunduhl, No. 53 Bayard-street; Leopold Lupold, No. 22 Mott-street; Chas. Seigner, No. 51 Bayard-street; Wm. Stoddard, No. 333 Greenwich-street; Edward Bernhart, No. 7 Frankfort-street; Nathaniel P. Bunce, No. 202 South-street; George Chambers, No. 113 Cherry-street; Charles Kelly, No. 94 Chambers-street; Daniel Cunningsam, No. 11 James-street; Martin Ahern, No. 7 Vandewater-street; Daniel Case, No. 254 Front-street; Frederick Bohnart, No. 37 Stanton-street; Claus Tinken, No. 297 Mott-street; Frederick Perry, No. 598 Broadway; Charles Bornkamp, corner Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

BROOKLYN COMPLAINTS.

Henry Wade, Fulton-avenue and Hunter-street; Adam Geis, Graham-avenue and Varet-street; Henrick Koster, Gates-avenue, near Lewis-avenue; Harry Ohlandt, Atlantic and Classon avenues; Charles Bassett, No. 1,081 Fulton-avenue.

FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

Important Investigation of a Legislative Committee—Testimony as to the Cause of Fires—Frequency of Incendiarism—Statements of the Fire Commissioners and Chief-Engineer Kingsland—Views of the Fire Underwriters.

The Assembly Committee appointed at the last day of the session to inquire into the causes of the disastrous fires recently occurring in this City met yesterday morning at Room No. 126 Metropolitan Hotel. The Committee consists of Messrs. Younglove, Blauvelt, Lefevre, Frear and Penfield. In the absence of Mr. YOUNGLOVE, Chairman of the Committee, the chair was taken by Mr. FREAR.

Judge J. W. SAVAGE, representing the Board of Underwriters, was first called. He explained at considerable length his views as to causes of fires, and the means which might be adopted for their prevention, and laid considerable stress on the danger to life and property arising from the storing of inflammable goods. In reply to the Chairman, he stated that there were City ordinances for the protection of the public against this as against many other risks, but these laws were but imperfectly administered. The insurance companies don't rely upon either City or State authorities at all. The laws are so imperfectly obeyed by officials that we cannot rely upon them. We examine buildings and frequently cancel policies after they are issued, owing to defects of some shape in those buildings, no increase of rate could cover incendiary risk. The number of fires during the past year was unusually great, and the losses by them exceedingly heavy. He thought that there had been more total losses by fire during the past year than formerly; this, however, he thought might be accidental, or it might be that they occurred owing to the overcrowding of stores with goods, as the risk of total loss is greater in large, heavily-laden buildings. He did *not* know that the increase in fires was due in any way to the establishment of the paid Fire Department. He did not think more could have been done to prevent the destruction of property under the old system. He thought that the paid department was needed, and he recognized that in many respects the new department was a great improvement on the old; robberies, for instance, had all but entirely ceased; the thieving at fires, which still went on, was in no way chargeable to them. To get red of these robberies was a very great advantage. He did not mean to charge the members of the old department with robbery, but to the crowds who accompanied them, now seen no longer. The new Department, he thought, was efficient in most instances; the main deficiency, he thought, was that they did not get to work quick enough. If they used some smaller engines—hand-engines—he thought that they could sometimes reach fires sooner and get sooner to work. The system itself, he thought, was good, if properly carried out; but he considered that the present important difficulty was the inefficiency of the Chief-Engineer, whom he considered to be entirely incompetent for the office. That, he said, was the general impression. He expressed it not only as his own opinion, but as the concurrent opinion of a great many persons who are conversant with the matter. He thought that the fire at DRIGGS' store, where $2,000,000 worth of goods were destroyed, that great loss was owing to the incompetency of the Chief Engineer. He thought also that the Academy of Music fire was badly managed, and that otherwise it would not have been so destructive. There were persons, however, more competent than himself to give evidence on such matters. He would recommend that one of the ablest men in the City should be chosen for this office—a thoroughly educated man who would organize the system. He would have the whole thing turned out of politics. As for the Board itself he thought it did not require them to be more than decent, respectable men, who would be able to comprehend their duties. He thought that the Chief Engineer might still be appointed by the Board, but that he ought to be a military man, educated at West Point, for instance, whose qualifications would enable him to grasp the organization and work it effectually. He repeated that he thought the fires were not now put out so quickly as formerly, but then there was not the same damage done by water. He knew of one instance under the old department when no less than $50,000 worth of goods were thus destroyed. Now he said when such damage took place insurance companies knew where to remonstrate—whom to blame; then they did not. He did not think that any legislation would lessen the fires in cotton stores. He believed that the principal cause of fire in storage warehouses was in most instances to cover up robberies, and therefore no legislation could meet it. If buildings were so constructed in compartments that the fire which originated in one of these would be confined to it, it would be a good thing. Cotton, he thought was safe as any other article of merchandise. Two years ago two whisky fires took place; it was discovered that the owners of the whisky had borrowed money to a large extent upon the warehouse receipts, in some cases four times as much as there were goods to represent the value, for when the fires were put out it was discovered that many of the barrels were empty and others were filled with water, showing that the whisky had been removed from the store by some party, and that to hide this theft the building had been set on fire. The same robbery went on with cotton; merchants frequently discovered their bales to be each fifty pounds short on taking them out of store.

He believed that a very large proportion, indeed, of the fires were due to incendiarism, and very many to carelessness. The owners of the cotton and the Insurance Companies might remedy this evil by having responsible men in their employment, whose duty it would be to keep check of goods going in and out of these large stores—who would at any moment be able to say what they contained. Many buildings were fired by the carelessness of those in the adjoining buildings, with whom the fire originated. If when this carelessness is proven the parties were fined, he thought they would be more careful in future. He thought that the loss by fires in the country was quite as great on the average as in the City. New-York, however, compared unfavorably with other cities—Boston and Philadelphia, for instance. The fires in either of these cities were not of great importance as a rule. While the rate of insurance on cotton in New-York was four per cent., in Philadelphia it was only three-fifths of one per cent. The [illegible] do not prevail. Cotton is bought and sold in New-York in great measure by speculators as they buy and sell stocks. When an article of trade becomes a matter of speculation, in fact of gambling, the risk of fire is very much increased. He did not believe that there was another city in the world where a more imperfect supervision of these matters existed. There was no want of law, but a want of the enforcement of the law. One very fruitful source of these fires is the condition of unsafe buildings. In some of these large buildings in Broadway where a million dollars worth of goods are stored the lessee or proprietor may not see his heating apparatus or know of its condition once in the year; he leaves that matter probably to his chief clerk, who leaves it to his assistant, who leaves it to the porter, who leaves it to the boy who does not do anything, and so the matter ends. Mr. SAVAGE then referred to the storage of fireworks, of a kind prohibited by law. He referred to the fire which lately occurred in John-street, where it was discovered that there was a large quantity of the very description prohibited.

Mr. Younglove, Chairman of the Committee, now entered, and taking the chair, proceeded with the examination.

Mr. Savage resumed; in reply to the Chairman, who asked if the sale of salvage cotton after fires was an incentive to the perpetration of arson?

Mr. Savage thought not. Cotton brought its value even in the damaged state. He believed the immediate payment of losses by the insurance companies was an incentive to fraudulent incendiarism.

Mr. Savage was then asked: Is not the system of prompt payment of losses contrary to the terms of policies?

Mr. Savage, in reply, explained the matter technically, and stated that there had been too many evidences of a desire to pay risks promptly in order to obtain popularity for the Companies so doing. He thought that the construction of buildings wanted better supervision than it now received. Chittenden's building he believed to have been quite faulty. Undoubtedly, if there were a proper police regulation in New-York, the risk of fire would be greatly lessened. Things are improperly conducted in many establishments; waste allowed to lie about, which is used to clean machinery and the like, and is liable to spontaneous combustion. Paper oiled for the purpose of surface pressing, sold by stationers, used by printers, &c., has often been known to ignite spontaneously. Even in the drawers of the stationers this has been known to occur.

One case was presented to the Commission, showing that a fire was occasioned in an establishment originating with the spontaneous combustion of some sheets of oiled paper, hung up to drip and dry by a printer therein.

Mr. Savage further instanced that he knew of one case where a boy had used some sawdust to lap up some linseed oil which had been spilled; the sawdust, being swept into a corner, ignited while the shutters were being put on.

A conversation then took place between Mr. Savage and Mr. Younglove, in which the former repeated a great part of the testimony before given. He also gave full ventilation to his views as to the necessity of a thorough reform in the superintendence of the Fire Department.

Mr. Younglove—Has any public officer now the right or power to examine tenancies as to their condition and risk of fire therein?

Mr. Savage—The Superintendent of Buildings has that power.

Mr. Younglove—Has any officer the right to suggest the alteration of buildings so as to lessen the risk of fires?

Mr. Savage—I believe that the same person has the right to do this.

Mr. Younglove—Is not the insurance of stocks to their full value, an incentive to incendiarism?

Mr. Savage—Yes. I think that this and the *over* insurance of stock have much to do with the origin of fires. So far as the City of New-York is concerned, the insurance companies are careful in the taking of risks.

Q. (By one of the Commissioners)—What is the amount of insurance compared with the amount uninsured, and the amount of fires on insured property?

We have no means of ascertaining that; don't believe there is any way of ascertaining that; property in the lower part of the City, of wholesale dealers, is generally pretty fully insured. The frequency of fires along the river front in Brooklyn is quite as great as in similiar places in New-York.

The next statement made was that of James H. Pinckney, President of Relief Fire Insurance Company. Was connected with the insurance business for twenty years; would like that the Committee should have the views of the Committee of the Board of Underwriters on the origin and extinguishing of fires; he thought that the Committee would be heard to advantage; he suggested that a report might be prepared and presented at Albany. The Commissioners preferred disposing of the matter here, having onerous duties at Albany.

Ex-Senator Laimbeer was next called: He said that if the Committee proposed only to inquire into the cause of the fires, and to ascertain the best means of prevention, then he understood their business; but if they proposed to examine the management of the Fire Department, he had nothing to advance.

Mr. Stephen English was next called: He stated that he was now the editor of the *Fire Insurance Monitor*; he was formerly Chief of the Fire Department in Leeds, England, and in Norwich; he reflected severely on the management of fires generally as compared with the way that thing was done on the other side of the water, and illustrated the delay in the arrival at fires of the firemen by a circumstance which had come within his own observation. He continued to find fault all round, and reflected severely on the conduct of the Commissioners in not giving proper instructions. There was, he said, gross ignorance among all connected with these matters of the nature of fires. There were certain scientific principles which ought to be known by all who sought to extinguish fires. Here they seemed entirely ignorant. He objected to the ringing of bells, but agreed with Mr. Savage as to the necessity of military discipline and a great leader, being the only thing he did agree to during his examination.

The next called was W. C. Pinckney, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners. He defined the duties of a Fire Commissioner. It is made the duty, by the act of legislation of last Winter, to investigate into the storage of combustible material. This is the limitation of their powers as to inquiry into the causes of fires. He had no doubt that the laws limiting the quantity of cotton to be stored in buildings not fire-proof, had been frequently violated. There was considerable difficulty in arriving at a knowledge of what really constitutes a fire-proof building. Prior to the erection of the TIMES Building and Harper's Building, what are now called but ordinary fire-proof buildings, were then considered thoroughly fire-proof. He had no doubt that the losses of the past year were as large, if not larger, than any preceding year. He believed that the consolidation of business in great stores, the immense stocks of goods gathered together, accounts for the immensity of the losses. He referred to the violation of existing laws by the people themselves in the leaving open of hatchways, against doing which there is a special ordinance. In reply to questions as to the origin of fires, Mr. Pinckney stated that it had not been the special study of himself or colleagues to investigate in this direction. This rather lay with Fire-Marshal Baker and the employes of the fire insurance companies. The labors of his Department were chiefly directed to the extinguishing of fires. Mr. Pinckney explained the precautions now taken to prevent fires from malconstruction of buildings, and the general working of the inspection instituted by the Department. There never had been any complaint made about the storing of combustible material from the Board of Underwriters.

Mr. Pinckney, in reply to a question from the Chairman, said that he believed that an arrangement of domestic fire alarms would be of great value, in fact, is very necessary to the certain working of the Department.

In reply to the question whether there was an insufficiency of apparatus or of water, he said: That there was a marked deficiency of water; that such was the demand upon the sources of supply in the waste of water illegally by citizens, that water cannot be thrown up over two stories. As to apparatus, he went on to explain the rapidity with which the steam engines were got ready, and how, in this respect, they are much superior to the system of hand engines.

In reply to the question whether there was not a lack of energy on the part of the firemen of the paid Fire Department, as compared with those of the old, Mr. Pinckney said, that in his experience there never had been any system which worked so well to the end in view as the present one. The absence of the zeal exhibited by a thousand men or two around a fire was noticeable; but the result was in favor of the present system. Mr. Pinckney spoke to the efficiency of the Chief Engineer, and said that the complaints made against that gentlemen were such only as might be made against any engineer appointed, inasmuch as any one of these would have his friends and his enemies. The powers of Marshal Baker were defined as "a special detective in the employment of the fire insurance companies," and that he was a policeman empowered to arrest, &c. He was paid as such by the Police Commissioners. He thought it would be well if an officer were appointed by the Legislature to investigate the causes of fires. In reply to a question he stated that he thought that a paid Fire Department was the best for any city. He thought that Brooklyn would be benefited by it, but he would not recommend that Brooklyn and New-York should be subject to one Board of Commissioners, or be parts of one Department.

The next gentleman called was Joshua J. Abbie, Fire Commissioner. He heard the statement of Mr. Savage with portions of which he agreed, but with others he differed materially. The statement of Mr. English, where he stated that eight minutes elapsed at a fire in Vesey-street before the arrival of the Department, was entirely untrue; he was himself present at the time. He was standing at the Astor House corner at the time; he ran down a block and a half, and as soon as he arrived there one of the engines arrived at the hydrant. Mr. Abbie then referred to the improvement lately effected in the supply of steam to the engines, by which a minute and a half only was required to get up sufficient steam. The number of alarms discovered and extinguished during the past year, and of which nothing was known except in the immediate neighborhood, was 200. The occurrence of incendiary fires are now very frequent, indeed; in every instance these parties were fully insured. Mr. Kingsland was Chief Engineer. He thought him an efficient person. He was chosen by the Board because they thought so. His long experience in connection with the Fire Department made him valuable in this respect. Mr. Abbie corroborated the statement of Mr. Pinckney, and especially confirming it where he thought the Insurance Companies might materially lessen the risk of fire by not over insuring, as when goods were covered by insurance beyond their value during bad trade, the temptation to destroy them was great, and led no doubt to a vast destruction of property. He differed with Mr. Savage where he said a military man, or some such, should do the work of the Chief Engineer. This and the laying out of a plan of battle before beginning the work he thought would not work well. The Engineer wanted to be a thoroughly practical man, ready for the roughest part of the work. Mr. Abbie then described in detail the mode of communicating the alarm of fire and the manner of procedure afterward, from the turning out of the engines to the extinguishing of the fire. He never had heard any formal complaint made of Chief-Engineer Kingsland. He had heard grumbling, but it was mainly among candidates for the office or their friends. It was his opinion that the new system was better in every way than the old. The reason why the same result was not obtainable now as in former years through the hydrants alone, was owing to the fact that the supply of water was very much reduced, because of the increased consumption by manufacturers, and to the growth of the City generally. In cases of fire there is not a sufficient supply of water.

Next called was Martin B. Brown, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners since its organization, and connected with the volunteer department for four years. He thought that the number of men down town was insufficient. This was his opinion since the Academy of Music fire. He stated that he knew it to be true that the supply of water was never so imperfect.

The Chairman then called Chief Engineer Kingsland, who said that he was appointed on the 28th day of August, 1865; has unlimited power in the examination of buildings and to remove combustible material; has exercised that authority through his district engineers. He thought that the power now possessed by the Board and by the Superintendent of Public Buildings was ample for all purpose of preventing fires. He thought, however, that in the matter of petroleum, where the law permits five barrels in a retail store, it ought to limit the number to a single one. He thought that the number of hydrants ought to be increased. He did not think that hand engines would be at all available, owing to the scarce supply of water. Mr. KINGSLAND confirmed the previous statement, that the number of incendiary fires was very great. He did not think that there was a greater number of fires checked in their incipiency by the members of the old Department. He thought the new Department worked well, they all pulled together, engine men and hook and ladder men, not as it used to be, with one object in common, they all pulled well together. The Committee then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Ship-Owners' Association—Law for the Better Protection of Seamen.

A meeting of the Ship-owners' Association of New-York was held at their office, No. 52 Pine-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a bill lately introduced into the Legislature of this State to amend and extend the act passed last Winter for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York. Owing to the bad weather there was a very small attendance. A resolution was offered that the Association protest against the passage of the bill, and endeavor to prevent its becoming a law. After considerable discussion, the friends of the bill claiming that its provisions were necessary for the better protection of the seamen, and would be for the advantage of the ship-owners, while the supporters of the resolution contended that it interfered between employer and employe to the detriment of both, and would create an irresponsible Commissioner to take the place of the present class of ship-masters, throwing the latter out of their business, the resolution was lost by the casting vote of the presiding officer.

Those Highest in its Praise Fail to Express My Opinion.

Mrs. Dr. H. K. WHITFORD, of Elgin, Ill., in a recent letter says: "I have seen many recommendations of your machines, *but those highest in its praise fail to express my opinion of its superiority over all others for family use.* Mine has been in use over three years; has been used by my neighbors, successfully, after a few moments' showing, and has not been out of order once since I have had it. *The stitch is entirely satisfactory*, NEVER ripping—but remaining firm till the garment is worn out. I would recommend the Willcox & Gibbs in the highest terms for its extreme simplicity, quietness and ease of operation, and for the beauty, elasticity, strength and durability of its work."—*Advertisement.*

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

An Earthquake in New-York

Would scarcely startle the ladies more than an announcement that the manufacture of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS had ceased forever. There is no perfume in the world that would supply its place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

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Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

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Groyer & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 319 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BIDWELL—OSBORN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, WM. LAMONT BIDWELL, of Windsor, Conn., to DELIA H. OSBORN, daughter of Thomas Osborn, M. D., deceased, of Riverhead, L. I.

CORFIELD—MITCHELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Pastor of South Baptist Church, Mr. GEORGE H. CORFIELD, of this City, to Miss SARAH L. MITCHELL, of Newark, Del.

HERTZEL—ACLY.—In St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. C. G. Acly, assisted by Rev. J. F. Schroeder, WILLIAM HERTZEL, of New-York, to S. CORNELIA ACLY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

KNOWLSON—PETERS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at Christ Church, New-York, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, ALEXANDER M. KNOWLSON, of Troy, N. Y., to MARY R., daughter of Geo. C. Peters, Esq., of New-York City.

MELVAIN—BURGER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at the residence of bride's brother, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., assisted by Rev. Chas. S. Pomeroy, ROBERT C. MELVAIN to SOPHIE D., daughter of the late Eben. H. Burger, all of New-York.

OSGOOD—SCHENKBERG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, assisted by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, WILLIAM H. OSGOOD to MARIE EMILIE, daughter of Geo. W. Schenkberg.

PELL—CHEEVER.—At Grace Church, Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. A. G. Mercer, D. D., Col. D. A. PELL, of New-York, to CAROLINE P., daughter of B. H. Cheever, Esq., of Washington.

WOOTTON—WRIGHT.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, Washington, D. C., Mr. EDWIN HENRY WOOTTON, of New-York, to MARY HILL, daughter of Major-Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, of membranous croup, BESSIE HUNT, daughter of Richard and Thalia F. Brown, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No. 25 Hammond-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

FINDLAY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, GRANT, only son of George Findlay, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his aunt's residence, at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at the residence of his son, South Bergen, N. J., ALEXANDER J. C. HAMILTON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 135 East 18th-st., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to East Chester.

GEISSE.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, after a lingering illness, ISABELLA STEVENS, dearly beloved wife of William F. Geisse, and eldest daughter of the late Jas. H. Stevens.

Due notice of the funeral.

☞ New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

LANE.—At North Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 21, JOSIAH BURGESS, infant son of Capt. N. P. and Ida B. Lane, aged 2 months.

Funeral at their residence, North Belleville, on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, Mrs. MARY WALLACE MARSHALL, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel Chauncey, No. 97 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MOORE.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, LILY STEWART, daughter of Henry T. and Julia E. G. Moore, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1½ P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, at No. 1,630 Poplar-st., Philadelphia, HARRY DUNDAS HASTIE, infant son of W. Hastie and Isabella Smith, aged 11 months and 21 days.

STRATTON.—Of consumption, at his residence, No. 134 West 45th-st., HENRY DWIGHT STRATTON, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will be announced in the morning papers of Saturday.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Faculty and students of Bryant, Stratton & Packard's New-York Business College, No. 937 Broadway, held Thursday, Feb. 21, 1867, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the mysterious workings of an All-wise Providence, it has pleased the Divine Father to remove from the scene of his earthly labors our esteemed friend and former Associate Principal, Mr. HENRY D. STRATTON; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Faculty and students of Bryant, Stratton & Packard's Business College, acknowledging God's sovereign power, bow with meek submission to His will, knowing that in His wisdom "He doeth all things well."

Resolved, That in our deceased friend we have ever recognized the noblest qualities of manhood, a generous and sympathetic nature, a devoted lover of youth, a thorough worker in his profession, combining therein an indomitable energy of character, a comprehensiveness of views, and a sterling worth so essential to an example to the young.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. STRATTON we have lost a most enthusiastic and devoted instructor, Society one of its brightest ornaments, the social circle a warm and generous friend, and the cause of business education a hardy pioneer, a successful and efficient laborer.

Resolved, That we most earnestly extend our sympathy to the immediate family and friends of the deceased in this their great bereavement, and as a token of our regard, that we attend the funeral services in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the City papers, and that a copy, suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased.

SPAFARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, MINNIE B., youngest daughter of Rev. Henry A. and Miranda Blair Spafard, aged 3 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, corner Washington and Johnson sts., on Friday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

WAGNER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, HARRY, infant son of Arnold H. and Cecilia G. Wagner.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 171 West 17th-st., on Friday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNIE THOMAS' NEW NOVEL.

"THOROUGHLY READABLE, AND VERY CLEVER."

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day.

PLAYED OUT,
A NOVEL.
By ANNIE THOMAS,
Author of "On Guard," "Walter Goring," "Denis Donne," "Theo Leigh," &c.
8vo., Paper, 75 cents.

From the Spectator.

The mental anatomy of a flirt will always be an interesting study, at least to men, and it is for men, we take it, that Miss Annie Thomas writes. She does not hate women like "Ouida," nor despise them like Florence Marryat, but she treats them in a curiously realistic way, wiping off this little bit of rouge, and explaining the falsity of that frisette, and lifting up that little corner of petticoat to show how completely the blue stocking is down at heel, which women will never cordially appreciate. "Played Out," being an anatomical treatise on flirts, is, therefore, sure of an audience and we cannot deny that it deserves one. Miss Thomas, by the steady practice of vivisection, has added to her own scientific knowledge, and can, therefore, add to ours, and she has taken unusual pains to add.

From the Athenæum.

"Played Out" is quite equal to any of the author's former novels. It is thoroughly readable, and is very clever.

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Have just Published:

HENRY WINTER DAVIS' SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES. Speeches and Addresses delivered in the Congress of the United States, and on several Public Occasions, by HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland. Preceded by a Sketch of his Life, Public Services, and Character, being an Oration by Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, U. S. Senator from Maryland. With Notes, Introductory and Explanatory. 8vo, Cloth, $4.

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THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. BY MISS THACKERAY, author of "Village on the Cliff," and daughter of WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, Esq., the author of "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," &c., is for sale this day by F. A. BRADY, No. 22 Ann-st., and by all booksellers. One large duodecimo volume. Price $1 in paper, or $1 50 in cloth. Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK, THE LUNG DOCTOR.

The proprietor of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, the inventor of SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, the only instrument that can to a certainty detect the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs.

It is of great importance to Dr. Schenck to know the exact condition of the lungs, whether it is tuberculous, pulmonary, bronchial, pleuritic or dyspeptic consumption, and whether it is both lungs or only one that are diseased.

It requires constant and long practice to become familiar with every sound or rattling of a diseased bronchial tube. Patients come to Dr. Schenck to get examined that have been examined by their family physician, who told them that their lungs were almost gone; when by a close examination with the Respirometer it is often found that it is an affection of the bronchial tube; and by getting healthy action of the liver and tone of the stomach, the sufferer is soon restored to health. Sometimes medicine that will stop a cough is certain death to the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood—hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, stopping the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his Rooms every week, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. He gives advice free; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge is $5. His medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers; also, a full supply at all times at his rooms. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

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HAVE REMOVED TO
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen per steamer *Hermann*, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington* will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer *St. Laurent* will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Feb. 22, Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following promissory note, the transfer and payment of which has been enjoined by the Court of Common Pleas, and which is now in possession of David Kaufman & Co.: Note dated Jan. 1, 1867, made by Simon Reichenbach, and indorsed by William Brunner & Co., for the sum of eight thousand dollars, and payable at three months after date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

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AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
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UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Schedules of (10) thirty or more 10-40 coupons due March 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$2,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 870, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 458, 267, 42, 200, 208, 586, 687, 108, 181, 816, 667, 88, 489, 641, 291, 309, 841, 918, 643, 662.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,
ISAAC H. KNOX,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 203½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867, at 12 M.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110⅜	110⅝	June, 7-30........	105⅜	105⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	110⅜	110⅝	July, 7-30........	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111¼	111½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅜	108⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅜	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 " new, '65.	105⅝	106	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
10-40 Registered.	97¾	98	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112¾	112⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	101⅜	101⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
Gold..............	138¾	138⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111⅛
August, 7-30.....	105⅜	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	110⅞

We keep on hand a supply of

NEW 5-20 BONDS

to give in exchange for all issues of

7.30 TREASURY NOTES,

paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

NO. 11 WALL-STREET,

EXCHANGE all issues of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES for the NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS at market rates.

The holders of the Seven-Thirties thereby RECEIVE a DIFFERENCE and obtain a Bond, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, bearing 6 per cent. Gold Interest, EQUAL TO 8¼ IN CURRENCY.

IMPORTERS supplied with GOLD at the market price, and COIN constantly on hand FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

ROBINSON & LOCKWOOD.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, ON COMMISSION,

No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
late President
Eighth National Bank,

JOHN B. LOCKWOOD,
Formerly of
Geo. Opdyke & Co.

NO. 18 WALL-STREET.

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BANKERS' ACCOUNTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., CHICAGO.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned, former stockholders of the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, a Joint Stock Association, organized under the general laws of the State of New-York, under which all stockholders are held individually liable as far as they are able to pay, hereby give notice of having disposed of their stock in said Company, with all right, title and interest therein; and that they are not liable for any debts of said Company, its officers or employes, contracted after the date of such sale, as entered opposite their respective names:

J. ELLIOTT CONDIT, New-York—Jan. 24, 1867.
WARREN SHERWOOD, New-York—Jan. 31, 1867.
EDWIN BULKLEY, New-York—Jan. 14, 1867.
J. H. MERWIN, Bergen, N. J.—Feb. 12, 1867.
D. O. SHERMAN, Buffalo—Oct. 9, 1866.
A. ALTMAN, Buffalo—Oct. 11, 1866.
J. N. MATHEWS, Buffalo—Oct. 9, 1866.
HALLAM ELDREDGE, Binghamton—Dec. 1, 1866.
ELIPHALET N. GILLESPY, Binghamton—Jan. 30, 1867.
ADAMS & ELLIS, Rochester—Feb. 10, 1867.
IRA T. ALDRICH, Lockport—Jan. 17, 1867.
SIDNEY A. STEVENS, Brockport—Jan. 29, 1867.
G. K. ROGERS, Little Falls—Oct. 9, 1866.
BENNETT BROS., Little Falls—Oct. 9, 1866.
JAMES MIX, JR., Albany—Oct. 16, 1866.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, Utica—Nov. 3, 1866.
H. J. WOOD, Utica—Feb. 10, 1867.
JOHN BANKER, Schenectady—Feb. 8, 1867.
CHARLES ASHLEY, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 15, 1866.
ASHLEY & PHILLIPS, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 15, 1866.
Z. C. PHILLIPS, Ogdensburgh—Oct. 16, 1866.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Ogdensburgh—Jan. 4, 1867.
GEO. S. T. NEWELL, Providence—Nov. 17, 1866.
M. M. MERRIMAN, Hartford—Oct. 15, 1867.
S. WOODRUFF, Hartford—Aug. 24, 1866.
J. H. BOWEN, Chicago—Jan. 26, 1867.
GEORGE BEADLE, Syracuse—Feb. 12, 1867.
W. V. MOSS, Cincinnati—Oct. 16, 1867.
JOHN CINAMON, Cincinnati—Oct. 17, 1867.
S. R. VAN DUSEN, Canastota—Jan. 9, 1867.
DANIEL HUGUS, Pittsburgh—Jan. 18, 1867.
PAUL H. HOCKE, Pittsburgh—Jan. 26, 1867.
GEORGE DOELTZ & BRO., Detroit—Jan. 26, 1867.
JOSEPH CURTISS, Rochester—Oct. 15, 1866.
JOHN E. MOREY, Rochester—Oct. 15, 1866.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, | BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, | M. F. HAZEN.

GEORGE FARNHAM,

Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON.

(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)

Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.

No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Feb. 22, 1867, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 3 P. M., and reopen 21st.

F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., OFFICE, NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will be closed on the evening of the 20th of February, and remain closed until the morning of the 28th day of February, 1867.

JAMES H. MEETHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GEO. K. SISTARE, (ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1867.

7.30s EXCHANGED FOR NEW UNITED States 5-20s, 1865, and bonds in sums to suit, delivered immediately, on the same terms as at the United States Treasury in Washington.

FINANCIAL.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 7 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN,
D. C. FISK,
B. H. FISK,
General Partners.
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florence,
Frankfort, O. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE capital stock of the HOUSE SAVINGS BANK are now open at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83 and 85. The number of applications for building promise large dividends to the stockholders. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

$275.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on real estate in this City and Brooklyn, in sums to suit. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID	2,347 75
ASSETS	$250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1867.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half (2½) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 1st March to stockholders of record on the 25th February. The transfer-books will be closed on Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, and reopened on March 5.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK, 8TH-AV. CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—FOR sale—The stock, fixtures, and good will of a first-class grocery and provision store, centrally located in the city of Williamsport, Penn; the trade is cash, well established, and growing; $1,500 to $2,000 a year can be realized by men of the right stamp, with a capital of $2,000 to $4,000. Address Post-office Box No. 351, Williamsport, Penn.

FOR SALE—A PERMANENT MANUFACTURING business, established in 1855, in this City, now doing a large cash trade. The whole of the machinery, together with stock, will be sold. The works can be inspected at any time, as they are in full operation. Price $15,000 to $20,000 cash. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SHOE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; machinery all in good order; most convenient manufacturing locality near New-York; long lease; low rent; price $2,500; will exchange for merchandise or good stock at its market value. Address B., Post-office Box No. 586, Chicago.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—FOR sale cheap, the right of the territory of New-York State for a *new and valuable* patent article, wanted in every household; simple and cheap to manufacture. Call at room No. 117 Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

$8.000 TO $10,000—A PARTNER WANTED (either active or silent) with this amount in an established Broadway retail business. Address D. G., Box No. 1,135 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that on the 2d day of January, ult. he sold to Messrs. A. BRAITEAU & CO. all his stock and fixtures in his house, located at No. 24 Bond-st., retaining no pecuniary interest whatever in the house from said date. His successors will continue the business on their own account at the above-mentioned stand.

J. B. HOLDERMANN.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Money, coupons, remnants cloth, cotton, rope, bags, horse blankets, scow, boxes ruches, coat, gold watch and chain, gold pencil, tub, boats, canvas, sails, pig iron.

SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMISSION.—A meeting of this Commission will be held on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Adams' Express Building, No. 61 Broadway. By order,
ED. BRIGHT, Cor. Sec'y.
F. L. OLMSTED, Rec. Sec.

COKE $2 PER CHALDRON IN THE Yard. Apply at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 19th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C and East 15th-st.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the detection of the person who procured the certification of a forged check of T. L. Taylor & Reed, on the Hanover National Bank, for $14,406 12. Apply at the bank.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 ($30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A 25 HORSE-POWER STEAM ENgine, Corliss' make, with fine boilers, steam-pump, heaters, pipes and connections, all in complete order; to be delivered by the 1st of May next; may be seen in daily operation. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES

The largest assortment of Valentines in the City wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN TO WHOM THE night watchman at the New-Haven Depot gave the wrong MUFF, last Thursday evening, the 14th, will oblige the owner by sending it to No. 10 East 14th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Rev. H. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

About 250 net tons (cannon) cast iron.

About 750 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)

About 100 tons loaded shell.

About 15 tons scrap wrought iron.

About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.

367 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.

150 wooden chassis, ironed.

About 750 cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 2,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.

1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)

About 1,300 barrels unserviceable powder.

Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,

consisting of

3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.

50,000 TO 60,000

TONS SCRANTON COAL,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, 50,000 TO 60,000 TONS of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

By order of the Supreme Court, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

STORE PROPERTY

on the northeast corner of Peck-slip and Front-st., known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:

3,240 boxes fresh Catania Oranges.
1,400 boxes fresh Catania Lemons.
Cargo brig *Agnes*, from Catania.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, in 78th, 79th, 89th, 90th, 104th, 105th and 53d sts, 4th, 8th and 11th avs.,

AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway:

78TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
79TH-ST.—10 lots south side, 150 feet west of 11th-av.
79TH-ST.—8 lots south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
78TH-ST. is 100 feet wide, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.
89TH-ST.—2 lots on north side, 82 feet east of 11th-av.
90TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 82 feet east of 4th-av.
104TH-ST.—5 lots north side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.
105TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.

These lots on 104th and 105th sts. are finely located, ground level and entirely free from rock.

53D-ST.—2 lots south side, 32 feet east of Madison-av.

4TH-AV.—4 lots on the east side, commencing on the northeast corner of 89th-st.

8TH-AV.—2 lots east side, about 25 feet south of 116th-st.

11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 77th-st.

11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 78th-st.

The above described lots are all well located and in those sections of the City where property is most rapidly enhancing in value.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.

JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1864.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtd28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtoj26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtoja31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. fe1-lawtomh28

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought and sold, rented and exchanged. Loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

FOUR VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND EIGHTY VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

LORIMER-ST.—East side, 100 feet south of Grand-st., two-story frame house.

NOS. 24 AND 26 BUSH-ST., NEAR WYTHE-AV.—Two three-story basement and high-stoop brick houses; gas and water.

NO. 105 DUFFIELD-ST.—Three-story and basement, high-stoop, Philadelphia front brick house; gas and water.

HEWES-ST.—Southwest corner of Lee-av., six lots.

PENN-ST.—Northwest corner of Lee-av., two lots.

BEDFORD-AV.—East side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.

SPENCER-ST.—West side, 113 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.

DEKALB-AV.—Southeast corner Graham-st., two lots.

HOWARD-AV.—West side, between Butler and Baltic sts., entire front, twelve lots.

BUTLER-ST.—North side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.

BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.

HOWARD-AV.—East side, between Butler and Baltic sts., eleven lots.

BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of Howard-av., six lots.

SARATOGA-AV.—Southwest corner of Baltic-st., eight lots.

HOPKINSON-AV.—West side, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., ten lots.

Terms, which will be easy, at sale.

For maps and other information, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY—36 LOTS ON 6TH-AV., SACKETT, PRESIDENT, CARROLL AND 1ST STS., 8TH WARD, BROOKLYN.—This property is located in one of the most beautiful sections in the vicinity of Prospect Park; on high grade, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, together with the grand plaza and illuminated fountain at the park entrance. The property in this locality is nearly all bought up for building purposes, and many elegant first-class private residences are now in progress of erection. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees, in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 118th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR CIRCULAR AND OCTAGON MARKING STAMPS AND CIRCULAR RATING STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 28th day of March next, noon, for furnishing for the use of Post Offices in the United States, for four years from the 1st day of April next, marking and rating stamps of the following description, namely:

CLASS 1.

Circular and Cancel Marking Stamps combined, of steel, about one-tenth in diameter, with the name of the office and State, with type for months and dates in blocks of like material, with sufficient thumb-screw for the same, and with handles of mahogany, walnut or other heavy wood, and of a model most convenient for use. In proposals for this class of Circular Stamps the bidder will state the additional charge per letter or figure for inserting in the circle, when required, such words and figure as "free," "paid 10," "ship," "advertised," &c.

Also, Octagon Marking Stamps, without the cancel, but similar in all other respects to the Circular Stamp, with type for the years, months and days of the same material.

CLASS 2.

Circular Marking Stamps of iron, or any other durable material, for the use of Post-offices and Route Agents on railroad and steamboat lines, with the name of the office and State, or the name of the railroad or river line, with type for months and dates, in blocks of durable material, with suitable thumb-screw, and handles of walnut, cherry, or other suitable wood, of a model best adapted for use, the stamp to be of the same diameter as is described for No. 1.

CLASS 3.

Circular and Octagon Marking Stamps, of a suitable and durable material, of the same size as Class No. 1, with the name of the office and State, and type for months and dates in the Circular Stamp, and for years, months and dates in the Octagon Stamp, of printers' type metal, in blocks of single letters and figures, with thumb-screw and handles as described in Class No. 2.

CLASS 4.

Marking Stamps for foreign mails, similar to those now in use in the Post-offices at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c., or of any other suitable style for foreign mails.

RATING STAMPS.

Circular and Rating Stamps to correspond with the Circular Stamps of classes 1, 2 and 3, in material, handles and workmanship, as follows: "Free," "Missent," "Forwarded," "P. O. Business, free," "Advertised," "Steamboat," "Ship," "Cancel," "U. S. 5d," "Held for Postage," "Misdirected," "Not found," "Unclaimed," "Refused," "Registered," "Missent and forwarded," "Returned to Writer," "Returned for better direction," "Due 4," "Due 5," "Due 12," &c., &c., and of figures only such as 2, 3, 15, 20, 21, &c., and any other Rating Stamps not herein named, to be furnished at a price not exceeding that for "Returned for better direction," when the same No. of letters.

Proposals will be required for all of the above described Stamps, or for each separate class.

Stamps will be ordered for the different classes of offices according to the present or future rules of the Department.

Models of Stamps must accompany the proposals.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

The Stamps must be delivered to the Post-office Department at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, thus: "Proposals for Post-office Marking Stamps," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2. Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3. Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.

The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,333,000 cubic feet, and 195,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.

Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO,
No. 748 Broadway.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dk's, Collars, Rufflings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CLOTHING.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.

No. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

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MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON....S. Samuels....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC....E. Van Sice....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner....Saturday, April 27, 1867
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To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
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CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Mar. 16
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FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
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TARIFA....Feb. 27
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JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
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At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
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Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
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EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
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Owing to the 22d of February being a close holiday, the Brazil Mail steamer SOUTH AMERICA will sail SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.
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GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.

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For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.
The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp, SATURDAY, March 23; first ship from New-York, SATURDAY, April 13, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] HILLER & CO., No. 6 Chambers-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
The French [illegible] Charterers of the GREAT EASTERN having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27
THURSDAY	May 16	SATURDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Nov. 26,
TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WILLIAM WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $120; second cabin, $75; steerage, $45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER....April 6
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES....April 20
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana." P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The People's Steamship Company will have NO steamer for Charleston this week.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage tickets, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, G. W. TAYLOR, MEGIBBEN & BRO., and other favorite brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by VIBBARD, FISKE & CO., No. 38 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kerr National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. C. Kerr. Removed No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
6 lots, northeast corner [illegible]-av. and [illegible]-st.
FOR SALE.
11 lots, southwest corner 2d-av. and 46th-st.
4 lots, north side [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
4 lots, south side [illegible]-st., east of above.
4 lots, south side [illegible]-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots, west side [illegible]-av., near [illegible]-st.
11 acres of land at Kingsbridge, in Westchester County, next north of George H. Peck's place.
[illegible], No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT establishments in this City, located on 46th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30 feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of his changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on West 18th-st., near 5th-av.; size of house, 25x60; lot, 25x100. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner leaves for Europe in a few days. [illegible] For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground having the finest river view in Harlem. House contains in all about eighteen rooms, including billiard-room and conservatory, all in fine order with proper conveniences. Price including plants, gas fixtures, &c., $18,000. Address P. O., Box No. 4,122, New-York City.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 58th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot, No. 28 5th-st., near the Bowery, with modern improvements, gas, bath-room, washtubs, water-closets, &c., and in good order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in first-rate order; all modern improvements; location best in New-York. For particulars, address G., Box No. 4,949 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 115 Crosby-st.; lot about 22x50. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, 20x48x70, north side 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. H. BARTHOLMEW, 84 Marion, or 49 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST., opposite the Central Park. Two lots on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A LARGE, ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house and fine stable; the new furniture if desired; finest location on Murray Hill; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 49th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

STORE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, A FINE store in one of the best locations for business in this City; being on Greenwich-st., near Warren. For full particulars apply at No. 71 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS house in 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square; price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BRICK House, on West 27th-st.; price $15,000; also many other houses in all parts of the City, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTHwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. or No. 637 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS SOUTH SIDE 35TH-st., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BOND-ST., three stories and offices in the rear. Apply at No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON GREENWICH-st. and one on Gansevoort-st. Apply at No. 633 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—50x100 FEET ON WHITE-ST., BEtween Church-st. and West Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, NORTHWEST CORner of Park-av. and 38th-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, from about the 15th of April, within 10 or 15 miles of the City, near railroad or boat. Address Box No. 4,565 New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with excellent hygienic board, can now be had at the Turkish Bath Establishment, Nos. 63 and 65 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD AT A PRIVATE TABLE, AND two entire floors, can be had permanently by a party wishing a strictly first-class home, on Madison-av. Address EVANS, Boyd's Express Post.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO obtain board in a private family up town where there are no other boarders. Address A., Staten G, for two days.

A LARGE, FURNISHED BACK ROOM on the second floor with two closets to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without board; also vacancy for a lady. No. 294 3d-av.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, to let, with first-class board, at No. 20 West 17th-st., near 5th-av.

AN ENTRY BEDROOM, WITH BOARD for a single gentleman, at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 16, 2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 2 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27, 12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1 P. M.	

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 1, 1 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 23 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STEAMBOAT GEN. SEDGWICK, 468 tons register, 189 feet long, 28.7 wide, 9.6 hold, (4 feet draft;) coppered and in perfect order. Apply to S. W. LEWIS & CO., No. 34 South-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William [illegible], at Great Neck, [illegible] County, [illegible] from New-York, [illegible] place, suitable for [illegible] and a great variety of fruits and ornamental [illegible]. The [illegible] has a front on the East River of [illegible] and being [illegible] of the land attached to [illegible] Schuyler; [illegible] views of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Barlo Dock," which is situated on, and belongs to the property.
For particulars, &c., apply to
WM. W. LADD, Executor, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Within one hour of the City by rail; house occupied by owner; 38 feet square, in perfect order, supplied with water and gas; 2½ acres of land, with abundance of fine old shade trees, beautifully laid out in drives and walks; three-quarters of an acre in garden, well stocked with nearly every variety of fruit; good barn, coach-house and henhouse; three cisterns (for house and garden,) large grape arbor, &c. The place has a frontage of nearly 400 feet on a pleasant street, and although retired, is yet within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and ten minutes of churches, academies (male and female) and stores. Price $16,500, or if not sold before April 1, will be let, thoroughly furnished, for $2,000 per annum. Address EVERGREENS, Box No. 83 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Princeton, N. J.; the mansion is new and large, contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; the barn and stables are large, new and rarely equaled in convenience and neatness; about 62 acres (less if desired) of fine land, thoroughly under-drained, with large pear orchard, 400 grape-vines of choicest varieties, large plantations of blackberry, raspberry and strawberry plants. The farm is well watered, and has a frontage on the main road of 1,400 feet. The locality is pleasant and remarkably healthful. Apply to EDWARD HOWE, Princeton, N. J., or at No. 59 Maiden-lane, N. Y., where plans of the house can be seen.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, OR TO lease for a term of years, a fine large mansion in a beautiful and healthy town in Massachusetts, seven hours from this City and two from Boston, and one-quarter of a mile from railroad depot; house is in centre of village, on main street; has 23 rooms, with every convenience, and is in good order. There is one acre of land covered with the best of fruit. It is well calculated for first-class Summer boarders, or for a select school, or an infirmary. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to S. MOULTON, No. 51 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his furnished residence in Norwalk, Conn.; the house is a convenient one, pleasantly situated, in the vicinity of schools and churches and six minutes' walk from the Post-office and railroad depot; on the premises are a carriage-house, productive garden and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of BALDWIN, STARR & CO., No. 65 Duane-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, on the premises, on Wednesday of each week from 10 to 2 o'clock.
CHANDLER STARR.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the foot of Barclay or Christopher sts., for sale. The house built in the most substantial manner; contains 15 rooms; stable for five horses, carriage-house, ice-house, filled. House supplied with both water and gas throughout; beautifully situated on five acres of land (more, if wanted,) with excellent garden filled with the choicest fruit in full bearing.
It commands one of the most magnificent views of that region. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MILKMEN AND MARKET GARDENERS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A farm within five minutes' drive of Bay Ridge Station on the shore Railroad, whence are four trains daily to New-York, and within 2½ miles of Flushing, containing 75 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and well fenced. House large, new (13 rooms;) outbuildings numerous, spacious and well arranged. Small fruit in abundance. Neighborhood first class and healthy. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer, No. 32 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.—90 acres; 10 acres in wood; 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises, JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON RIVER Railroad, about two hours from this City, a first-class country residence, containing forty-two acres of land, with superb views of the river, &c. The grounds are well laid out, and have a variety of choice evergreen, and other trees of matured growth. There is a lodge, gardener's house, greenhouse, stables, barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOMESTEAD AND FARM FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT—In Woodbury, Litchfield County, one of the finest places in the county, belongs to an old family, about to leave it; contains 80 acres; close by schools and churches; land first quality; directly in the village; a chance that don't occur once in half a century. Address Rev. WM. T. BACON, Derby, Conn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, brick house, brick barn, and all necessary outbuildings; house contains 20 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements, a large quantity of best fruit; situated on east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., and within 45 minutes of City; will be sold furnished, if desired. Apply to
GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A HANDsome country residence, built in a superb manner, with the best of materials. The lot is large and contains a vegetable garden and a choice selection of fruit trees and shrubbery. Location pleasant and healthy, and is accessible to New-York hourly by railroad or private conveyance. Price moderate. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., or to GILBERT E. CARLL, Real Estate Agent, at Flushing.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon, 2¼ miles from New-Rochelle, containing about 14 acres, with fruit in abundance, and a fine large house containing all modern improvements; fish-pond, ice-house, large barn and all other improvements necessary for a desirable residence. Inquire of G. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av., from 9½ to 11 A. M., or 3 to 4 P. M.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIdence for sale; situated in the pleasantest part of the town, and within six minutes' walk of depot; house is modern in style, with French roof and 14 rooms; hot and cold water, gas, heater, bath, stationary wash-tubs, &c., &c.; fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubbery.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC house with three lots of ground pleasantly located in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, on the northwest corner of Washington-av. and 8th-st.; price, $4,500 cash. Apply to F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—with or without furniture; four miles above Central Park, near Harlem Railroad Station and horse cars; 13 rooms, bath and furnace; good stable; near two acres land well stocked with fruit. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 285 Front-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIdence, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale in the best part of the town; abundance of fruit and fine shade; house modern, roomy and convenient, with gas and water throughout; five minutes' walk from depot.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WESTPORT, Conn., a pleasant and commodious country residence, lot containing 1½ acres, situated in the centre of the village; will be sold cheap if called for soon. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. H. PHELPS, or M. L. MASON, Esq., of Westport.

FOR SALE—A VALUBLE FARM OF ONE HUNdred and sixty-two (162) acres at Queens, (late Brushville) Long Island, fifteen miles from New-York, with good house and outbuildings. For further particulars and price apply to ALLIGER BROTHERS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, ON THE Hudson River, a very desirable country seat, consisting of large mansion, with all modern improvements, and 60 acres of highly-cultivated land, with much fruit and full set of outbuildings. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND farm in Westchester County; elegant dwelling, 50 by 50, and 180 acres in fine land; graperies, conservatory, commodious stables and carriage-house and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAVEN, A FIRST-class and elegant residence, near the depot, in the best part of the city; house has every modern convenience, with large lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. For maps and particulars address Box No. 2,674 New-York Post-office, or apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Ninety-two acres, with suitable buildings, fruit, spring water, &c., three miles from depot, and one mile from creamery; price low; possession April 1. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FINE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY.—Four lots on corner, with large four-story building, near river and railroad. For terms and particulars address CHARLES STEARNS, No. 368 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 20 acres, within one mile of depot; large house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., or BRONK & MARSH, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, Hudson River; first-class house in Lexington-av. and 30th-st., low price; unfurnished house in 22d-st. VAN ZANDT & BRO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence near Tarrytown; first-class improvements; many others in this vicinity; all sizes and prices. J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

M. K. MAXIMILIAN,
No. 13 3d-av.,
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR,
Has always a large stock of decorations for ball-rooms, and of flags of all nations on hand, and decorates ball rooms and arranges tableaux in the most elegant manner at moderate terms.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 [illegible]

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ADELPHI-ST., BROOKLYN, between Green and Lafayette avs., a three-story [illegible] with all the modern improvements [illegible] for a residence in the city. [illegible] Inquire [illegible], New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. E. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 81 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR-STORY house on DeKalb-av., near Washington Park, $12,000. Also, No. 329 Bridge-st., three-story high basement, $10,000. Apply at United States Real Estate Exchange, No. 38 Cedar-st., or at 329 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION APRIL 1, THE MODern-built, three-story brick house and lot No. 282 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; in perfect order, and all improvements; price $9,000; furniture to be sold, if wanted. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—STORE NO. 429 (OLD NUMBER,) Fulton-av., Brooklyn, north side, the three-story brick store and dwelling, built in the best manner; plate-glass windows, Philadelphia brick front, with marble trimmings. Inquire at No. 284 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE ON NEWTOWN CREEK.—The desirable waterside premises lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works, containing about 12 lots. Apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, or HEYE, PALMER & RIES, No. 39 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, South-8th-st., corner of 5th-st., E. D., with brick stable; cost $23,000 in gold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property: Stores Nos. 49 Water, 30 Water, 38 Front, 19 Broadway, 16 James-slip, 120 South, 34 Warren, (lower part,) 65 Pine and 164 Greenwich sts.; houses Nos. 121 West 19th-st. and 24 University-place, (for a term of years, for business purposes;) offices in Nos. 60 and 63 Wall-st., 65 Broadway and 4 Hanover-st. Apply to
WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 65 Broadway.

TO LEASE ON FIFTH-AVENUE—THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 314 5th-av., next to the southwest corner of 32d-st. House, 25 by 65 feet, exclusive of butler's pantry. Parlors and hall frescoed; five large mirrors, gas chandeliers, curtain cornices, &c., go with the house. For terms and permit to view the premises, apply to F. W. LASAK, No. 520 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESidence with bath, &c., replete; large garden, plenty fruit, fine view; within half hour's walk of City; nine rooms; rent $700. Also one other, eleven rooms; rent $500; as above described; to be appreciated must be seen. For particulars and cards to view, apply to CHANDLESS BROTHERS, No. 97 Cliff-st., fourth story.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, FIVE STORIES, basement and sub-cellar on the northeast corner Broome and Crosby sts., 25x100 feet; well lighted and ventilated; 14 windows to each floor; plain view from Broadway; in perfect order, hatchway, &c.; would dispose of a lease on this building; nine years unexpired.
A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET IN ORANGE—A FURNISHED house; it has hot and cold baths, hot air furnace and gas, with a good stable and plenty of fruit; situated on one of the best streets in Orange, and within three minutes walk from the depot. Address H., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMMER months, a country residence, beautifully situated on Great Neck, Long Island, with grapery, fruit, garden, lawn, stables, &c.; regular communication by railroad and steamboat. Apply to H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 66 West 29th-st., consisting of two rooms and two bedrooms; water and gas; can be seen Fridays and Saturdays from 2 to 4. Inquire of W. BOGARDUS, No. 137 Cedar-st., or in the evening at No. 64 West 29th-st.; rent, $800.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

5TH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST., TO LET—Large first-class brown-stone house, beautifully furnished, $7,000. Others on 12th, 14th, 22d, 24th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 42d sts., $300 to $1,000 per month.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOcated at North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot; 16 rooms; hot and cold water; modern improvements; 2½ acres. Address M. FLANNELLY.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WAVERley-place, near Broadway, 32 by 64, four stories, elegantly furnished; has all the modern improvements; rent $6,500 per annum, to a private family. For permit apply at No. 37 Water-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE large and eligibly situated house No. 52 University-place, near Union-square; has 17 bedrooms; parlor floor being 20x72 feet, well adapted for splendid show-rooms.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Bleecker-st., fine corner for business or hotel: 65x100; 60 rooms. Also, a well-established and fully furnished restaurant on Broadway, below 14th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A VERY LARGE and commodious house, with about 70 acres of land; barn, carriage-house and outbuildings; three miles from Port Richmond. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE TWO BROWN-STONE FOUR-story high-stoop houses Nos. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements; will be let together or separate. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished, house No. 28 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; containing billiard room; occupied by owner; $350 per month furnished. T. J. HUSTED, No. 19 South-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—IN THE neighborhood of the St. Nicholas, occupied for some time by clothiers; possession given immediately. Inquire of M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO CORNER STORES ON FULTON-st., Brooklyn; best locations in the city; possession of one immediately if required. Apply at No. 288 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 195 Chambers-st., near Washington. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-story brown stone, in the pleasantest location in the City, fronting a park. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE—NO. 591 Broadway, 30 by 200, five stories, to a first-class tenant. For terms apply at No. 37 Water-st.

TO RENT—ON FULTON-ST., FOUR FINE light lofts, with steam power. Apply to WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—A genteel country residence. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM D. ABBOTT, No. 507 Broadway.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building, No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF CITY, a cottage with 7 to 10 rooms, unfurnished, on or near salt water preferred, with stable and one or more acres; a lease of 3 to 5 years; not exceeding $700 per year. Address COTTAGE, Carleton & Smith, No. 171 Broadway.

AN UNFURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, with modern improvements, coach-house and stable, wanted for a family of three persons, immediately or by the first of May, between Washington Heights and Tarrytown. Address, with full particulars, rent, &c., Box No. 3,398 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR WITH privilege of purchasing a neat cottage house (7 or 8 rooms) with garden attached, in a quiet village within 20 or 30 miles of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with description, stating terms, price, &c., J. J. P., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for one week.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT, UNFURNISHed, on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to landing; will lease for one or more years from May 1. Address, with full particulars, H. W., Box No. 2,624 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WELL-FURnished house by a small private family for one or two years. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms. Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD HOME, above Bleecker-st.; terms must be moderate. Address or apply at No. 71 Nassau-st. Room No. 9.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for man and wife only, below 20th-st.; rent not to exceed $15. Address M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.
LECTURE BY RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq.,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at all the hotels and bookstores.

AN ENTIRELY NEW LECTURE, BY Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, to be delivered on Washington's Birthday, under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Chaplain of the regiment. Subject—*Roll of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier.* Cooper Institute, Feb. 22, 1867. Tickets 50 cents; can be procured of the officers and members of the regiment.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS—CARRIAGES.
Seven Sleighs to be sold cheap to close a consignment; 300 carriages, 500 sets of harness, 1,000 straps of bells.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now wishes to dispose of the following vehicles and harness at a sacrifice:
1 light platform coach, curtain quarter, $300, cost $900.
1 six-seat phaeton or brett, light, $550, cost $900.
1 light coal box shifting top buggy $225, cost $400.
1 light yacht body shifting top buggy $200, cost $400.
1 shifting top depot wagon $175, cost $300.
3 sets single harness $100, cost $150.
1 set light double harness $85, cost $125.
For sale separately if desired.
Apply at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to [illegible] & [illegible], No. [illegible] [illegible] the Post-office.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are furnished in ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
GRAND GALA DAY,
FRIDAY, Feb. 22,
ANNIVERSARY OF
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
On which occasion an
EXTRA
MORNING PERFORMANCE
AT 11½ O'CLOCK,
will be given
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
in which the
DRAMATIC COMPANY and PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS will appear.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4,
SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, THE
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS		CHRISTIAN MARTYRS		CHRISTIAN MARTYRS
	Written by		GORGEOUS	
	MR. JOHN		SCENERY,	
	BROUGHAM,		COSTUMES	
	expressly		and	
	for this		SPLENDID	
	Establishment.		PROPERTIES.	

A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
VAN AMBURGH'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK.
OPENING
OF THE
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.

The Director has the honor to announce the commencement, on the above date, of an ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF THIRTY NIGHTS, at the new Academy of Music.
In asking attention to the unusually brilliant features of this season's programme, the Director takes special pleasure in stating that, in addition to the unusually large number of Prime Donne comprised in the regular company, each of whom has already gained the approbation of the New-York public, he has effected arrangements for the appearance in Grand Opera of the eminent and popular artiste,
MADAME E. PAREPA,
who will be presented in NORMA, DONNA ANNA ("Don Giovanni,") and several other of her great characters.
The troupe, which is in fact almost A TRIPLE COMPANY, includes the following distinguished names:
PRIME DONNE.
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
CARMEN POCH, FANNIE NATALI TESTA,
AMALIA M. HAUCK,
ANTOINETTA RONCONI, STELLA BONHEUR,
EUPHROSYNE PAREPA.
Encouraged by the very gratifying success that has in so many instances followed his earnest efforts to develop American talent, the Director will again accord the opportunity of debut to one or two aspirants for the first honors of the lyric stage.
TENORS.
F. MAZZOLENI, R. BARAGLI, H. BERNARDI
E. TESTA,
PRIMO BUFFO.
GIORGIO RONCONI.
BARITONES AND BASSOS.
F. BELLINI, A. BACELLI,
G. ANTONUCCI, L. FOSSATI.
The ORCHESTRA, which has been selected from the very best talent, will be directed by Mr. BERGMANN, Signor TORRIANI and MAX MARETZEK.
THE CHORUS AND CORPS DE BALLET have also been thoroughly reorganized, strengthened and improved. Each of these important auxiliary forces is in charge of an experienced master.
The various Operas will be produced in most attractive style, the wardrobe of the Company having been completely renewed this year at large expense, and entirely new sets of scenery having been expressly painted for the Academy by Messrs. Calyo, Isherwood, Hayes, Marston and Lewis.
THE REPERTOIRE
For this season comprises the following works:

L'AFRICAINE,	LA SOMNAMBULA,
NORMA,	ERNANI,
TROVATORE,	UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
RIGOLETTO,	
FAUST,	FRA DIAVOLO,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,	LA TRAVIATA,
	CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
ZAMPA,	
LUCREZIA BORGIA,	DON PASQUALE,
LA FAVORITA,	L'ELISIR D'AMORE,
MARTHA,	IONE,
L'ETOILE DU NORD,	DON GIOVANNI.

In addition to which Petrello's new Comic Opera,
IL CARNEVALE DI VENEZIA,
will be produced for the first time, with a cast embracing nearly all the favorites of the company.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Former subscribers and others intending to patronize the opera can secure boxes and choice seats, for the season of thirty nights, upon application at the Box-office of the New Academy of Music on and after to-day, where all desired information will be given.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers for the whole series of thirty nights will receive complimentary tickets to the
GRAND INAUGURAL BAL D'OPERA,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 1.
PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS;
General admission....$1 50
Secured seats in parquet or balcony, according to location,
Extra from 50 cents to $1 00
Family circle....75 cents.
Private boxes, according to size and location, from....$9 to $20

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
GEORGE CHRISTY,
THE NEW-YORK FAVORITE.
THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE,
and description of a terrible STORM AT SEA, and complete wreck of a
NOBLE SHIP.
THIS IS THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE RESORT.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S BALL—OPENING NIGHT—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
An impression appears to prevail that the claims of the old Volunteer Fire Department on the public have died out with that department.
In order that the public may rightly understand their position, we publish the following extract from the annual report of the Trustees of the fund, made for the year ending Dec. 31:
We have on the pension list at the present time a larger number of widows than at any previous time, numbering about four hundred, who, with their families, look to this fund as to a source of relief in their time of need, and which we are proud to say has never failed them. Some of our widows are aged (two died in the month of November over 85 years of age, and have received aid from this fund for a long term of years,) and we have many now over the age of 70 years to whom the relief received from this fund has been of great assistance, and while we have many that are aged we have also many that are younger who have families of young children around them. There have been more widows added to the pension list during the last four years than of any previous period of same length of time, a large number made so by their husbands laying down their lives in defence of their country during the war just closed. We have also many old and disabled firemen to whom also relief is extended, and we see no prospect of the demands for relief and assistance being much diminished for some years to come.
Since this report was made, Jan. 1, fifteen widows have been added to the pension list. These pensioners receive $25 a year, and to those who keep house two tons of coal each during the Winter. This is the minimum amount given. If sickness or want overtake them the Donation Committee give them a weekly or monthly allowance, which is much greater than the pension. The Trustees expended in these deeds of charity for the year 1864, $40,574; for 1865, $40,264; for 1866, $28,571. The receipts from the ball last year were $5,636. We have no fear that the sum to be derived this year from the ball will be at all diminished when a generous public understand the position we still occupy.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
President of Board of Trustees.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, March 21, 1867.
Tickets $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only.
By order of the Committee,
H. C. F. KOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.
Suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, and first-class entertainments. The best ventilated Hall in the City. Apply on the premises.

ARION BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

THE TWO GRAND WASHINGTON ANNIVERSARY CONCERTS at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., FRIDAY, Feb. 22, will commence afternoon at 2 o'clock, evening at 7¾. Music under charge of Prof. L. A. Benjamin. Recitations under Prof. J. E. Frobisher; Calisthenics under Dr. D. U. Martin.

CLINTON HALL.—DR. HEBBARD WILL LECture THIS EVENING on *Wendell Phillips and Heart and Blood.* Palpitation. Heart diseases. Sympathetic affections. Poetry, feeling, power, wonders and mysteries of the Heart. Broken Heart. Influence of dress, passion, sentiments, exercise, &c., upon the Heart. How the blood circulates. Impure blood. Humors. What is noble blood, &c.

THE BAR, THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.—Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON gives instruction in Elocution, prepares ladies and gentlemen for the stage, and arranges private theatricals. For terms apply to Mr. F. ROBINSON, stage door, Wallack's Theatre.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD—ON TUESDAY EVENING, while going from Hamilton-av. Ferry in West-st. cars to Pier No. 21 North River, and from thence to Jersey City, a WALLET containing about $75. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to J. W. WHITNEY, No. 313 Broadway.

LOST—TWO MEMORANDUM BOOKS IN A 6TH-av. car; finder please return and receive $5 reward at [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cumming, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Lollingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 7. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 8. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
Unqualified success of the distinguished and accomplished artiste,
LADY DON.
THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, Selby's comic drama,
PEGGY GREEN.
PEGGY GREEN....LADY DON
with songs, "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone," "Home, Sweet Home," &c.
After which the glorious historical burlesque of
KENILWORTH;
Or,
YE QUEENE, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE,
being a novel edition of Scott's novel of that name.
THE EARL OF LEICESTER....LADY DON
With the famous "Garter Song," and "Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye."
This highly interesting piece will be produced with a powerful cast, including Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker and their entire company. New and magnificent scenery, gorgeous dresses and effects.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TWENTY-SEVENTH GRAND MATINEE
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY, Feb. 23,) at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee, 1.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented an entirely new piece, adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, including
Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. GILBERT, F. ROBINSON, G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, T. WARD, CASHIN, W. H. POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREEN, Miss M. SCOTT, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss DAY.
An
ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY,
written by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., is in active preparation, and will soon be produced.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, 1867.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE
commencing at 1 o'clock precisely.
For performance the greatly successful drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Admission to Matinee 50 cents to all seats.
TO-NIGHT
fifth performance of the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which will be presented upon both occasions with the same
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
MAGNIFICENT AND NOVEL EFFECTS.
Regular FAMILY MATINEE to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
BENEFIT OF MR. WM. MARDEN.
W. H. WHALLEY AND THE FULL COMPANY.
THE HEBREW'S CURSE,
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,
JACK OUTAWAY.
Grand National Overture by Orchestra.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDIE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock,
FIRST TIME OF
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.
(ORIGINAL OF THE FAST FAMILY.)
Comedy in Five Acts, by Victorien Sardou.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

MADAME PAREPA IN ORATORIO.
The great desire of the New-York public to hear the most eminent of living singers in oratorio music has induced Mr. Harrison to arrange with the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
for the production of Handel's great work,
THE MESSIAH,
which will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
with the following powerful cast:
MME. PAREPA, Soprano.
MISS HUTCHINGS, Contralto.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNOLEY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
numbering two hundred voices, and
MR. THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
Notwithstanding this great attraction, the price of admission has been placed at
ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall. In rehearsal,
SAMSON and JUDAS MACCABEUS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Commencing at 2½. Night performance at 8.
First week of the beautiful
EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
THE EDUCATED MULES!
DASHING EQUESTRIAN SCENES!

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LONDON ASSURANCE,
by the
PHILO DRAMATIC AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale six days in advance at the Hall from 9 till 5. Card parties should secure their seats during the day to avoid the rush at the door. Continued triumphant success of the Spectacular Illusion,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS, Or,
"We are Here," "But Not Here."
The New Programme Without Apparatus, the Basket Trick, Growth of Flowers, Floating Head and Devil's Hat, will be repeated. EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2. The Chickering Piano is used at these Seances. SPECIAL NOTICE—M. Hartz begs to announce that he has set apart EVERY WEDNESDAY for a
JUVENILE NIGHT. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Fourth Grand
SYMPHONY SOIREE
will take place
on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8,
when the Choral Society,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,
under the direction of Mr. W. BERGE,
will assist, together with
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME.
SUITE IN CANONFORM, Op. 10, (new)....J. O. Grimm
For string instruments alone.
MARCH AND CHORUS—"Ruins of Athens."....Beethoven
Mendelssohn Union and Orchestra.
SECOND EPISODE, from Lenau's Faust, (new)....Liszt
"Der Tanz in der Dorfschenke." (Mephisto Waltz.)
SYMPHONY EROICA, Op. 55....Beethoven
CONDUCTOR....THEODORE THOMAS
Tickets $1 50 each. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can now be secured at Beer and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway; at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Office of Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-SIXTH
SUNDAY CONCERT,
Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
Second appearance of the favorite soprano,
MISS KATE McDONALD.
J. CLARK, Basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. LITSCH, Trombone Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS
And his
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.

Crowds	O	best bill,
nightly	I	best hall,
flock to		best troupe,
this hall	LEONOEL	best songs,
to enjoy	D	best jokes,
their fun.	E	best acts.
	R	

THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

DE HAAS' LAST PAINTING—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS. Now on exhibition at No. 51 West 10th-st., Studio Building.

RESERVED SEATS FOR BOOTH, WINTER GARDEN, and BLACK CROOK, Niblo's, for sale at RAYNER'S, No. 805 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 3 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M. [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

contractor, for building the four steamtug boats called the *Fortune*, *Speedwell*, *Standish* and *Mayflower*.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Mr. DARLING, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the proposition to abolish the Marine Corps, and to substitute therefor soldiers from the army. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILLS.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to allow $4,022 in the settlement of the accounts of EDWARD ST. CLAIR CLARKE, on account of loss by theft from on board the *Sumter*, at New-York on the 9th of May, 1863. On a vote by yeas and nays there was no quorum.

The House then, at 4:35 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7½ o'clock.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The Speaker presented Executive documents as follows:

From the President of the United States with a report of the Secretary of State, giving the names of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania as States which have ratified the proposed Constitutional Amendment since the last report which was furnished. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

From the Governor of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, announcing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Same reference.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of the clerks, messengers, &c., in that Department, with their compensation. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE SHIPBUILDING INTEREST.

Mr. PIKE presented a resolution of the Maine Legislature relative to the shipbuilding interest in Maine. Same reference.

PROPERTY SEIZED IN LOUISIANA.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Secretary of War was instructed to report all information in the War Department relative to property seized or taken possession of by the Government or its agents in Louisiana, and what amount of it has been restored to its reputed owners, and by whose order, &c. Also, all papers in the case of DUNCAN F. KENNER and J. W. ZACHARY.

STAMPED AND PRINTED ENVELOPES.

Mr. DARLING presented a numerously-signed petition of the manufacturers and dealers in envelopes, printers and stationers, against Government competition in the matter of stamped and printed envelopes, &c. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Mr. STEVENS, on leave, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to order a survey, by competent engineers, of the ground and river near the Aqeduct Bridge, in the District of Columbia, and report on the practicability of constructing there a bridge across the Potomac River, with the cost thereof, &c., estimating the cost for a common bridge and for a bridge both for railway and common travel; also, to examine and report touching like bridges at or near the Long Bridge. Read three times and passed.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the Senate amendment (merely verbal) to the House bill declaring Clinton Bridge, across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, a post road, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

LOSSES BY LOYAL INDIANS.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, (on leave) introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain awards for losses sustained by loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE COLORADO BILL.

Mr. CLARK also presented a resolution of the Kansas Legislature, urging Congress to pass the bill admitting Colorado as a State, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

DECORATIONS OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, authorizing the employment of Brig.-Gen. SETH EASTMAN in the decorations of the Capitol. Mr. COLLUM and others objected.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL.

The Senate bill for the relief of EDWARD ST. CLAIR CLARK, which was before the House when the recess was taken, came up, and, after an explanation by Mr. PHELPS, was passed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of not less than three competent officers to examine into all the facts connected with the location of a Naval Academy at Annapolis, with a view to the expediency of removing the same to a locality more advantageous to the Government, and to make a careful survey and examination of the harbors of New-London and Newport for the location of such Academy, and to report all the facts to the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK offered as a substitute a resolution directing the Speaker to appoint a Committee of three members for the same purpose. He said that if the matter was left to the Navy Department, a report would be got up whitewashing Annapolis. He did not know but that the best location might be up the Hudson River or near Neversink.

The morning hour expired before action was taken, and the resolution went over till the morning hour Tuesday.

REDEMPTION OF THE SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Mr. DAVIS asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes, not bearing interest, and not exceeding $500,000,000 in amount, to redeem the seven-thirty notes as they become due.

Mr. THAYER and others objected.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, Mr. WENTWORTH intimating that if not finished to-night he would move to-morrow to suspend the rules, so as to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of it, and that he would then move the previous question on it in the House, allowing members to offer amendments and have them voted on.

Mr. HAWKINS moved to exempt from the three cents per pound tax on cotton all quantities under five bales produced by any one farmer.

Mr. HOOPER opposed the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. HOOPER moved to amend the 11th section, which enumerates articles on the free list so as to make it go into operation on March 1, 1867, which was agreed to.

Various propositions of amendment to the articles enumerated in the free list were made, discussed and acted on. The changes effected were quite numerous. The list of articles exempted from taxation, as far as the Committee acted, is as follows: Alcohol and etherial vegetable extracts when cold and used solely for medicinal purposes. Balerope, seines and nettings for seines, twine and lines of all kinds, brush blocks, canned and preserved meats, not including shell-fish, carbonic acids and carbonate of lime used solely for disinfectants, carpet-bag and caba-frames, canned and preserved vegetables and fruits, casks, barrels, tanks and kitts made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds, bungs and plugs, and packing-boxes, nest-boxes, cheese-boxes and match-boxes, whether made of wood or other materials; churns, and on match-boxes heretofore made, on which a tax has not been paid; castings of iron, copper or brass, used for machinery, cars or scales, and castings used for any other article upon which a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part. Cast iron hollow ware, tinned, enameled japanned or galvanized. Clock trimmings, namely, clock work, clock pillars, sash fastenings for clocks, winding keys, verges, and pendulum rods. Clothing or articles of dress, not specially enumerated, made by sewing for the wear of men, women or children, from cloths or fabrics on which a tax or duty has been paid. Coffee mills and coffee grinders, roasters and apple paring machines. Grinders of coffee with hand mills, only by retail dealers for their own use, and retail where the amount so ground does not exceed $500 in one year. Copper bottoms for articles used for domestic and culinary purposes; doors, windows, sash, blinds, frames and sills, of whatever material; drain, gas and water pipe, made of wood, iron, cement, or any other material (metals excepted); sheet lead, lead pipe and shot; frames and handles for saws and buck-saws; glue and gelatine of all descriptions, in the solid state; glue and cement, made wholly or in part of glue in the liquid state; horse-rakes, all horse-powers, tedders, hoes, hames, scythes, snathes, hay-forks and portable grinding-mills, horse-blankets, made from cloth on which tax or duty has been paid; boots and shoes, shoe-strings and shoe-bindings made of leather, gloves made of leather or skin, licorice and licorice paste, magnesium, lamps, molasses, concentrated molasses or melado, syrup of molasses or sugar-cane juice and cistern bottoms; oil made of naphtha, benzole or gasoline making not above 80 degrees, BAUM's hydrometer, the product of the distillation, redistillation or refining of crude petroleum or of crude oil produced by a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other bituminous substances. Palm leaf and straw bleached split, prepared or advanced by being braided or woven, but not made up into hats, bonnets or hoods; potato-hooks, pitchforks, manure and spading-forks; pottery-ware of all descriptions, including stone, earthen, brown earthen and common or gray stone-ware; rock and root diggers or excavators; root beer and other small beer, salt, common brown soap in bars; scales, pumps, garden engines and hydraulic rams; saws for cotton gins, when used by the maker in the manufacture of gins.

The Committee rose, and the House, at 10:40 o'clock, adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Honors to Mr. George Peabody at His Home in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 20.

The eleventh annual social festival in honor of the birthday of the distinguished philanthropist, GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., was held at Simond's Hotel, South Danvers, on Monday evening. The early part of the evening was spent in a social and pleasant manner, and the later hours were consumed around the supper board. At about 10 o'clock Mr. PEABODY himself somewhat unexpectedly arrived. Their guest was heartily welcomed, and after he had greeted his old acquaintances, he was escorted to the supper-table by Hon. B. C. PERKINS, who then, on behalf of the company, welcomed their friend and benefactor to the festival and thanked him for the pleasant surprise he had caused them.

Mr. PEABODY replied in his usual pleasant manner, saying that he had often wished to be with them on former occasions of the kind, and that he had had no positive knowledge of the time of the festival, as he had not received the letter of invitation. He further said that he was engaged with friends till midnight the night before, and that after retiring to his room he wrote letters for the European mail till 3 A. M., then packed up and retired at half-past 3, was called at half-past 5, breakfasted and rode twelve hours by rail to get there. He expressed the hope that should a kind Providence grant him a continuation of his present health, he should meet them again a few years hence, when he again returned to his native land. He concluded by returning his sincere thanks for the kind feeling which was shown for him in the long continuance of the festivals in his honor. After spending about an hour at the table Mr. PEABODY left the company to meet with the members of the Peabody High School Association, at the Town Hall. The hall was filled to overflowing by the graduates of the school, who with their husbands and wives form the association. At about 12 o'clock Mr. PEABODY was announced, and the hearty manner in which he was greeted showed the great affection felt for him by all present. After "Hail to the Chief" had been performed by the band, the presiding officer introduced their friend and benefactor to the company. Excessive fatigue prevented Mr. PEABODY from making any lengthy address, but the few kindly words that he uttered were full of encouragement and thankfulness that he had been permitted to greet them on this his seventy-second birthday. He then expressed a wish to greet all present personally, and the general interchange of greetings showed that the wish was reciprocated by all present. After all had been presented to their honored guest, the company adjourned to the dancing hall, and Mr. PEABODY watched the "merry dance" with an interest that gave proof that his heart was as young as that of the company. At about 1 o'clock the party dispersed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Storm.

Brief and illusive were the fond dreams of an ended Winter, in which several of our cotemporaries and many of our readers indulged a few days since. The month of February is famed for its trickery, celebrated for its atmospheric pranks, and notorious for the coquetry of its winds and suns. A few days since we were basking in the warmth of an Autumn-like sun. Overcoats were discarded; tailors were extensively patronized; galoshes and overshoes were hidden in the attic; advertisements for Summer resorts were hunted up; theatrical managers were bland and prosperous; railway companies breathed easily, and the poor felt relieved. Look at us now. The streets are wintry in aspect; the car tracks are hidden under a heavy load of snow; men hurry along the way literally white with the frozen particles, overcoats are too thin to protect us from the chill; galoshes are important in the presence of snow-water; umbrellas, when turned inside out, are a nuisance, and, when properly shaped, afford the barest protection against the storm; horses, carts, men, omnibuses, apple-stands, hacks, churches and ferry-boats are for once clean outside, and Trinity and St. Paul's steeples absolutely glisten in their coats of emblematic purity.

Several City interests were materially injured by the storm. The places of amusement naturally suffered but owing to the almost universal fact of extraordinary attraction, they are not so badly off as one might imagine. The hotels are without fresh arrivals, the dry-goods stores are empty, and the idle clerks flatten their noses against the speckled panes of the snow-obscured windows. The tracks of the several railways are badly filled up, snowed down, covered over, and to a certain extent impassable. The omnibuses lumber heavily and slowly along the streets, full of passengers but unable to make regular time or average money. The venders of small wares and the keepers of corner stands are in despair, and the authorities, who hoped to have a jolly good time in honor of the WASHINGTON anniversary, are in the dumps.

Judge WHITING is reported to be in a frantic state of mind, and the public anxiously look for a bulletin of his health. With renewed vigor he had determined to attack the filth of the metropolis, and clean the streets. If there was any one thing for which this contractor sighed and for which he fervenly prayed, it was a chance to do his duty. As NELSON said to his fleet, "England expects every man to do his duty," so WHITING was preparing to get ready to say to his several employes that he expected every man to do his sweeping. Alas, for WHITING! Another storm has come between him and the coveted chance. Again the clouds of Heaven have conspired against him.

The snow-shovellers of the City are happy, so are the beggars; such storms as this afford employment for the one class and opportunity for the other. The former earn thousands of dollars by the sweat of their brows, the latter filch many a hundred from the open purses of the benevolent by the apparent extremity of their poverty. Livery stablemen gloat over this fall of snow. They chuckle as they see it robing every inch of land, and quietly count over in blissful anticipation their exorbitant profits. Milkmen, produce dealers, doctors, postmen, newspaper carriers, errand boys, drivers of all sorts and conditions, serving women, clerks, porters, express people and railway employes find their work doubled and their patience sorely tried by the present derangement of the weather; but before them all stands in bold relief the danger and exposure that are ever present with the sea-faring men whose duties call them in just such times to extraordinary watchfulness and endeavor.

The storm has been very heavy, and we may expect soon to hear of disasters at sea and by land. Let us, who live in comparative security, at home and in comfort, somewhat temper our grumblings, and remember the greater trial and endurance required of those who go down to the sea in ships, and not only obliged to face the very heart of the storm, but still must control it or be overthrown forever.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Preparations for the Celebration of the Day—The Civic and Military Displays—The Recommendation of the Common Council to Our Citizens—General Suspension of Business Anticipated—Dinner of the Harvard Club.

The one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON will be duly honored in this City to-day spite of the storm and the almost impassible condition of the streets. Business will be generally suspended, all public offices will be closed at an early hour, the shipping in the harbor and rivers will display their colors, over public buildings and private ones the Stars and Stripes will float, and should the weather permit the slightest chance for a military parade, several of our militia regiments will participate therein. The day will be ushered in by salutes fired by the Howitzer Corps of the Eleventh Regiment.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

This body have made no preparations for the day. At their meeting yesterday a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Legislative enactments having deprived them of the power of making any appropriation, all they can do is to recommend citizens to close their stores and to devote a portion of the day to studying WASHINGTON's farewell address, or some other of the great lessons he has bequeathed to us.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At Old Trinity there will be a special service commencing at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. VINTON will read WASHINGTON's Farewell Address, and the service will include processional hymns, a *Te Deum* by BOYES, an anthem by ORIGHINI, MERBECKE's Nicene Creed, and the Gloria from the Twelfth Mass. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the suffering people of the South. After the service Mr. AYLIFFE will ring upon the chimes a variety of airs.

THE MILITARY.

At present the chances that the weather will permit any military parade to take place are exceedingly small. Should, however, an opportunity be offered the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. PARMELE, will parade in fatigue uniform, with overcoats, in the afternoon. Line will be formed in Bond-street, right on Broadway, at 1 o'clock. At the close of the parade the regiment will proceed to the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, where it will be presented with a stand of colors.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. KREHBIEL, will form on Bond-street, right on the Bowery, at 1:45 o'clock. The regiment will then march down Broadway to the City Hall, to receive a stand of colors from the City authorities.

The Eleventh Regiment, German Rifles, Col. MAIDHOFF, will parade as an escort to the Ninety-sixth Regiment. The line will be formed in Great Jones-street, at 2 o'clock.

In the evening the officers of the Eighth Regiment give the first of a series of military hops at their armory, over Centre Market.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment, Lieut.-Col. POST, have a drill at their armory, in Fourteenth-street, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver a lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute Building, under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment, on "The Roll of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier."

At the Portland-avenue Arsenal, Brooklyn, the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. ADAMS, give their third annual reception.

Company B, Twelfth Regiment, (Washington Light Guard,) give a military ball at the New-York Assembly Rooms, Broadway.

The Veterans of 1812 will partake of a dinner at the Mercer House.

Disabled soldiers will be offered a collation at Ev[illegible] Hall by the [illegible] of the Soldiers' Relief Agency.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES, &C.

The Custom-house will be open only from 9 to 10 A. M. for the clearance of vessels. The Post-office will close at 10 A. M. The Treasury will close at an early hour. The various Departments of the City Government will be closed through the entire day. The banks and insurance offices will also be closed, and business men generally will shut up their stores and give their employes a holiday.

DINNER OF THE HARVARD CLUB.

The Harvard Club of New-York City, composed of graduates of Harvard College, will dine together this evening at the Maison Dorée. FREDERICK A. LANE, President of the Club, will preside, and among the gentlemen present will be Prof. Agassiz, James Freeman Clarke, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Osgood, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. John O. Stone, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate.

SCHOOL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

About 1,000 children from the public and Sabbath schools of this City will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall this afternoon and evening under the direction of Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN.

The pupils of the Twentieth Ward Grammar School, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, taking time by the forelock, celebrated the day on Wednesday morning. Notwithstanding the bad weather, the school-house was filled. School Inspector WATTS C. LIVINGSTON presided.

After some excellent music a very entertaining programme was gone through with, in which Masters Diercks, Darling, Yale, Hewett, Thomas, Shean and Scott distinguished themselves. An eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Among the visitors present was Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON.

The citizens of the Twenty-second Ward will celebrate the day this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the hall northeast corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, when Maj. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL will deliver an oration on "WASHINGTON and LINCOLN: the Men and their Times."

THE DAY IN NEWARK.

The Committee of the Newark Common Council have decided upon the following programme for the celebration of the day. The various church bells will be rung and salutes fired by the Newark City Battery at sunrise, noon and sunset. A parade of the military, consisting of the First and Second Regiments, Rifle Corps, and the new Veteran Regiment, will take place at 10 o'clock A. M. They will be reviewed in front of the City Hall by the Governor, Gen. RUNYON, the Mayor and Common Council.

IN BROOKLYN.

The anniversary will be observed by the firing of one hundred guns from Fort Green, the display of flags and the closing of the public offices. Places of business generally will be closed after 10 o'clock.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The Question of Over-Insurance Discussed—Adjustment of Losses—Address of Mr. Barnes—Election of Officers—Adjournment Sine Die.

The proceedings of the second day's session began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 156 Broadway, the President, Mr. MCLEAN, being in the chair, Mr. F. W. BALLARD officiating as Secretary, and the attendance being fully as large as on the first day.

The minutes of the previous day being read, the President laid before the Board a letter from the Albany City Insurance Company, and also a resolution of the New-York Board of Underwriters, passed on the 14th inst., both urging the adoption by this Board of the three-fourths rule.

THE QUESTION OF OVER-INSURANCE.

Mr. HOWARD, of Hartford, in order to bring the subject of over-insurance before the Board as a substitute for the resolution reported by himself and Mr. A. J. SMITH, from the Committee on Form of Policy, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It being the design of the fire insurance contract not to cover the full value of the subject insured, but to leave a portion of it at the risk of the party insured, to secure his vigilant interest in its preservation; and,

Whereas, This time-honored barrier to incendiarism having been recently broken down, and unlimited insurance permitted, causing a rapid increase of devastating fires, which are threatening the existence of the entire insurance capital of the country: therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the adoption of the following stipulation in future fire insurance contracts is deemed necessary to arrest this alarming evil and to restore proper relations between the insurer and the insured, viz.: "It is understood, and agreed to be a condition of this insurance, that in case of any loss or claim under this policy, that the insurers are and shall be only liable for three-quarters of the same not exceeding the sum herein insured, and that one-fourth the same shall be borne by the insured."

Mr. HOWARD followed the introduction of the resolution by a strong speech against the evils of over-insurance, and was followed by Mr. PLATT, who agreed with him on that subject, but took exception to the remedy proposed, and offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That the subject of over-insurance be referred to the National Executive Committee, who shall take the matter into grave deliberation and report to the next annual meeting of this Board.

The discussion was continued at considerable length. Mr. BOWKER, of Boston, agreed with Mr. PLATT, and said the remedy against over-insurance was the abolishment of the system of paying commissions to agents who were almost forcing the public to over-insurance.

Mr. DRESSER, of New-York, Mr. LEIDENSTRIKER, of Baltimore, followed in advocacy of Mr. PLATT's proposition. Mr. LEARNED, of Norwich, suggested that the policy contain a clause that the insured have liberty to insure to a certain specified amount. Mr. HEALD, of New-York, in advocating Mr. HOWARD's resolution urged action of some kind as imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the insurance business, and that there was no way of meeting the dangers of over-insurance, except by making the insured in some way a partner in the risk. Mr. HOPE, of New-York, did not think that it was now possible to limit the liberty of insurance without notice of other insurance, and suggested that one reason of the evils complained of was the extreme haste with which insurance companies paid losses, not stopping to investigate, and thereby making fraud easy.

Mr. HODGES offered as an amendment a resolution to the effect that policies may be issued to any party who will receive the same with the three-fourths or Hamburg clause added, at a reduction of twenty per cent.

Mr. KINGSBURY, of Providence, expressed himself in favor of the reference to the Committee.

Mr. READING, of New-York, offered a resolution providing that local boards urge upon the Legislatures of their respective States a law whereby no persons in whose premises a fire shall originate or who owns and has premises under his control, shall demand or be able to recover from any insurance company any greater proportion than three-fourths.

The whole subject of unlimited insurance was then disposed of by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. HOWARD, identical with that of Mr. PLATT, referring it back to the Executive Committee, with instruction to report at the next annual meeting.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Baltimore, from the Committee on Adjustment, offered a report recommending that losses be paid not less than sixty days after date of proof, and only after rigid investigation. The report makes the statement that $10,000,000 have been paid during the past year by the insurance companies in excess of legitimate losses. The second recommendation of the Committee was, that when a loss occurs on a risk covered by two or more policies, one of which is general and the other specific, that the general policy shall be deemed to be liable to contribute *pro rata* on each specific subject of insurance.

The question was divided on the two recommendations, and another long debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. BOWKER, CROWELL, CONKLIN, SATTERLEE and TAYLOR, when the further consideration of the subject was temporarily laid upon the table.

ADDRESS OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER BARNES.

Hon. WM. BARNES, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of New-York, was invited to address the Convention on the general subject of insurance. Proceeding to do so, Mr. BARNES congratulated the Convention on the large number in attendance, and said that the condition of the insurance business demanded the most careful attention; for if the history of the past two or three years should be repeated, a large proportion of the insurance companies of New-York, at least, would be wound up. He then proceeded to offer some suggestions on the adjustment of losses, and expressed himself against insurance to the full value, and favored a four-fifths' rule, compelling the insurer to share in the risk to the extent of twenty per cent.

Mr. BARNES continued at some length, and on the conclusion of his remarks a resolution was offered by Mr. HEALD, and adopted, that the Executive Committee should collect insurance statistics from all parts of the United States, and distribute the same among the Insurance Companies.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then offered and adopted, viz.:

President—JAMES M. MCLEAN, of New-York.
Vice-President—L. J. HENDEE, of Hartford.
Treasurer—J. F. PARISH, of Providence.
Secretary—WM. CONNOR, of New-York.

Executive Committee—C. H. Bean, Isaac Sweetzer and Frank F. Plummer, of Boston; Walter Paine and J. W. Delborse, of Providence; Mark Howard, J. C. Allyn, Henry Kellogg, James G. Bolles, of Hartford; D. A. Heald, E. W. Crowell, A. J. Smith, Charles Taylor, H. H. Lampert, C. B. Fisk, A. Stoddart, H. A. Oakley, of New-York; A. Merchant, of Newark; Charles Platt, Henry D. Sherrard, Thos. C. Hind, of Philadelphia; N. P. Campbell, J. A. Leidenstriker, of Baltimore; N. N. Currier, of Worcester, Mass.; E. Freeman, of Springfield; D. A. Satterlee, of New-Haven; E. R. Smith, of Buffalo; G. A. Van Allen, of Albany; J. B. Bennet, James H. Carter, W. W. Cassidy, of Cincinnati; E. C. Rouse, S. S. Coe, of Cleveland; L. T. Atwater, Thomas Goodman, W. E. Dalls, of Chicago; S. Warner White, of Detroit; H. B. Biglow, of San Francisco; and seven vacancies left for the Committee itself to fill.

The Nominating Committee further reported various minor changes of the Constitution, which were adopted.

GASOLINE.

The subject of gasoline coming up, after some discussion Mr. HOPE offered the following resolution: That the Companies be advised to insert a clause in policies that the use of gasoline for lighting the premises, without written consent to that effect, shall vitiate the policy. Adopted.

THE ADJUSTMENT QUESTION AGAIN.

The report of the Committee on Adjustment being again taken up, the Convention adopted the first recommendation and referred the record back to the Executive Committee.

The Convention reconsidered its action of the first day, which declared that [illegible] other than the Secretary of an Insurance Company shall be elected as the Secretary of the Board.

Mr. ROUSE, of New-York, moved, and it was adopted, that the [illegible] of the Board [illegible] be transferred to the Executive Committee and the officers of the Board.

The subject of taxation coming up, Mr. HEALD announced that the New-York Board would endeavor to induce the Legislature to repeal the law assessing the two per cent. tax, and on motion the whole subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. ROUSE, of Cleveland, offered a resolution that the cost of stamps placed upon policies be charged to the assured, but on motion it was laid upon the table; and then, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Prof. Agassiz on the Land Animals of South America.

The fifth lecture of the course before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, by Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, was delivered at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening. Subject—"The Land Animals of South America." Before entering upon the subject of his lecture, Prof. AGASSIZ spoke a few words of eulogy respecting the late Prof. BACHE, to whom the City of New-York had just rendered the last honors. He was a man dear to his friends, and one of whom his country could well be proud. His great work of the coast survey was the most perfect of its kind that had been carried on anywhere, and had so contributed to the progress of science as to have advanced geology in America to a point far beyond what had been reached elsewhere. Moreover, he had the merit of having made science respectable in the councils of the nation. Passing to the subject of the evening, he stated that while there was no marked distinction in the structure of fresh water and land animals, still there were relations among them which deserved attention, and proceeded to show the relative position in which the several classes of vertebrated animals, fish, reptiles, birds and mammalia, stood to one another. Lowest in the scale were the fishes, whose horizontal position in the water, no part being so situated as to command the whole, the continuity of their form, head, neck, body and tail, flowing, as it were, into one another, the absence of well-developed limbs, and the simplicity of their respirator organs, were all characteristics of the lowest type of vertebrates. By drawing a fish upon the blackboard, and then changing its outline slightly, he illustrated the different transformations by which the next higher class, that of reptiles, was reached. In these the head was distinct from the rest of the body, and slightly raised, the tail became an elongation of the back-bone, legs assumed the place of fins, and lungs that of gills, but the circulation still remained simple and the blood cold. By the reptiles and fishes being called cold-blooded animals was to be understood, not that their temperature was necessarily much lower than that of the warm-blooded animals, but that it changed with the temperature of the surrounding medium, while that of the latter was maintained at a fixed standard. Birds, the next higher class, had this characteristic, at the same time that they had many features in common with the reptiles. They were both produced from eggs, and in some stages of their growth were hardly to be distinguished from each other. The most prominent difference was in the extremities, the anterior pair in birds being developed into wings. The highest of the classes was the mammalia, being warm blooded, having a double circulation, and bringing forth living young nourished by milk in their infancy. Man stood at the head of this class. Looking at the relations in which these classes stood to the surrounding elements, he observed that the lowest class were, without exception, aquatic. The class of reptiles next in order embraced about as many aquatic types as terrestrial, some being amphibious, while one group, in particular the frogs, toads and allied animals laid its eggs in the water, where the young were hatched, and underwent extensive changes before they assumed the characteristics of the adults. He illustrated this group by the familiar example of the tadpoles. So through all the classes, and within the limits of each particular class, there was a certain gradation among animals in proportion as by their nature they were confined more to the water or marshes, or to the dry land. All the animals of high standing in their respective classes inhabited extensive continents and the interior of the land. Thus the standing of an animal always bore a certain relation to the element in which it lived, and it seemed natural to suppose that the animal may have assumed its character from the influences under which it lived. The animals of Brazil which inhabit the main land were low in character as a whole, and so with the bulk of the animals of South America. This fact he illustrated by comparison of the crocodiles of South America with those of Africa, and by a description of various reptiles and birds, in giving which many interesting peculiarities of those animals were vividly and minutely presented. The frogs and tree-toads, which make the forests vocal with their imitations of other animals, barking like dogs or crying like children; the turtles, which furnish one of the most delicious and abundant articles of food that the country affords, and from whose eggs, gathered in incredible quantities, the Indians prepare a kind of butter; the wading birds, whose number is legion, red ibises and gray herons; the parrots, macaws and parroquets, whose noise is intolerable and exceeds all possible description; the humming-birds and the toucan, which are American and South American exclusively; the black vulture, which is seen wherever there are animals decaying, and the condor, the largest bird of prey known on the earth, were adduced to show that while South America had its peculiar features in the class of birds, as well as in that of reptiles and fishes, yet in all these the type there was inferior to that of the Old World. This obtained also for North America, and numerous illustrations from the mammalia of both North and South America were brought forward to prove this point. And these facts acquired a greater significance when we studied the mode of growth of these animals and their formation in the egg, and their transformation up to the time when they had completed their growth, because then it appeared that they are so closely related to one another that the idea of the transformation of the higher out of the lower seemed perfectly natural. He proceeded to show that all vertebrates, whether fishes, reptiles, birds or quadrupeds, not excluding man, when they begin their formation, have one and the same type; that all arise from eggs, and that the egg is the same structure in all animals, without exception; so that it appeared as if all animals could grow in like manner from any kind of egg. But the peculiarity was that one kind of animal only grows from one kind of eggs, and since the world existed, it has never been known that out of the egg of one animal there has grown another. The similarity was in the plan—in the idea. The execution he could not conceive possible otherwise than by the intervention of mind.

The lecturer was listened to with marked attention, and frequently applauded.

FARO AND KENO.

Descent upon a Faro Bank in West Houston-street.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sergt. BURDEN, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, accompanied by a number of officers of the Eighth Precinct, made a sudden descent upon the gambling-saloon at No. 15 West Houston-street, where they arrested the following-named persons:

Abraham Blauvelt, Albert Ross, Charles H. Milton, George Thomas, James Bronson, John Ford, William Smith, James Warren, George Smith, William Smith, (second,) Joseph Hines, William P. Ward, Patrick McManus, Robert Harvey, Francis Van Wart, John Kane, Lafayette Brown, Thomas Anderson.

These persons were all conveyed, with their gambling implements, to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where they were locked up for the night.

Descent upon a Keno Saloon at Lafayette Hall, Broadway—Arrest of the Proprietor and Forty-seven Others.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, a descent was made by the Police upon the well-known keno saloon, kept in the Lafayette Hall building, No. 597 Broadway. A few minutes previous to the descent Sergeant MCDERMOTT and Doorman HANOVER, of the Eighth Precinct, were dispatched in citizen's dress to see how matters looked at the saloon. When they arrived there, so they afterward reported at the Station-house, they found the game in full blast, and among others seated at the table, Sergt. FIELDS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in citizen's dress. He quickly arose, and by a startling inquiry made aloud as to "what was up?" frightened the gamblers, who immediately made preparations for closing the game. Before they had accomplished this, however, a *posse* of officers from the Eighth Precinct, under Sergts. FERRIS and SCHOFIELD, entered the place, and succeeded in capturing nearly all who had been engaged in the game—some having, of course, escaped through the untimely warning given by Sergt. FERRIS. Sergt. MCDERMOTT also stated to Capt. MILLS that he had endeavored to detain Sergt. FERRIS and place him under arrest, but he slipped out unobserved and succeeded in making his escape. The prisoners and all their gaming implements were taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. The arrested parties gave the following names, ages and occupations:

A. W. Marshall, aged 33, (horse-jockey,) proprietor; David Welch, aged 36, commission merchant; Richard Johnson, aged 31, clerk; James Newman, aged 48, peddler; James Hanser, aged 28, butcher; John Warren, aged 35, barkeeper; Jas. Ansick, aged 23, boiler-maker; Henry Massey, aged 28, jeweler; Charles Jackson, aged 27, carpenter; John Armstrong, aged 21, bartender; Charles Melville, aged 37, clerk; Harry Sinclare, aged 21, book-keeper; Charles Jackson, aged 26, clerk; George Daxter, aged 38, tinsmith; John H. Post, aged 27, clerk; Albert Smith, aged 32, clerk; Wm. Wallace, aged 54, carpenter; James Stewart, aged 19, butcher; James Lowry, aged 23, house-painter; James Brown, aged 40, artisan; Thomas Jerome, aged 32, sash and blind maker; James Welsh, aged 35, cooper; Geo. Stuart, aged 32, clerk; Wm. Jarvis, aged 24, civil engineer; Joseph Dean, aged 24, shoemaker; John Callahan, aged 29, carman; James Carson, aged 21, ship-hand; John Clark, aged 35, gambler; John Melvin, aged 32, cabinet-maker; John Hughes, aged 28, United States Collector; George Johnson, aged 33; photographer; William Andrews, aged 28, conductor; John Denver, aged 33, broker; Henry Duncan, aged 32, Commissioner; William Smith, aged 25, clerk; John F. Warren, aged 27, dry goods dealer; John Spacer, aged 26, jeweler; Theodore Adriance, aged 26, cotton-warehouseman; John Warren, aged 28, market-man; John Williams, aged 21, carpenter; John Selden, aged 36, barkeeper; James Bartlett, aged 27, salesman; Abraham Carpenter, aged 27, painter; John Glass, aged 28, clerk; Frank Brown, aged 30, saloon keeper; William Peterson, aged 32, clerk; James Smith, aged 26, shoemaker; Gustavus Sluby, aged 26, waiter.

Descent Upon an Up-Town Saloon.

At a late hour last night the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct, made a descent upon a gambling saloon, on the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, where they arrested PETER [illegible], the alleged proprietor, and four guests, who were engaged in a game of faro. Eleven dollars in money was captured from the dealer.

The Alleged Defalcation by the Harlem Railroad Paymaster—The Facts in the Case.

For some days past vague rumors have been in circulation among the officials and employes of the Harlem Railroad Company, to the effect that the Paymaster of the road, Mr. JOHN ADAMS, had embezzled from the Company certain moneys intrusted to him for the payment of salaries. Of course the amount assumed colossal proportions, the aggregate increasing each succeeding day. Our reporter made the necessary inquiries yesterday, and elicited the following facts in the case: Mr. ADAMS disappeared from his desk one day last week, and soon after several employes called at the office and demanded their wages, which caused much surprise, as their names were returned on the roll as paid up to the 15th inst. An examination of the Paymaster's books led to the discovery that a large sum of money belonging to the Company had been misappropriated by Mr. ADAMS. At this juncture of the proceedings, the Vice-President of the road received a note from Mr. ADAMS acknowledging his guilt, and requested sufficient time to allow him to realize upon some real estate, with the proceeds of which he intended repaying the deficit appearing upon his books, and the time was accorded by the Directors, as they have full faith in the honor and solvency of their Paymaster.

Mr. ADAMS has held responsible and confidential positions on the Harlem Railroad for fifteen years, has always met his engagements promptly, and has always enjoyed the confidence of his employers and the esteem of the employes. It appears that he allowed himself to be seduced into sundry stock speculations which were wholly unsuccessful, and in a critical hour he used the railroad moneys accumulating in his hands to cover a margin, and he was unable to replace the amount as soon as he expected. He became nervous, and at length absented himself from his desk, as already stated. The precise amount of the defalcation is unknown at present, as the books have not been sufficiently overhauled to determine that point. It is understood, however, that the amount will not exceed $9,000, if it reaches that figure.

As it has been stated that the detectives had been placed on the track of Mr. ADAMS, it only remains for us to say that the statement is absolutely false, as the Police authorities have received no official notification of the case, nor have the managers of the road instituted any criminal proceedings against their Paymaster. Indeed, they consider the whole matter a purely personal one, and not at all damaging to the reputation of Mr. ADAMS, or periling the funds of the Company. The whereabouts of Mr. ADAMS is well known to the Board of Directors, and our reporter was assured by one of the managers that they would experience no difficulty in causing the Paymaster's arrest were they so minded. In a few days, at the farthest, the case will be more fully developed, and it is to be hoped that the expectations of the Company will be realized. Mr. ADAMS possesses considerable property, real and personal, and he can easily make good the defalcation, as he has promised to do.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ORPHANS' HOME.—The fifteenth annual report of one of the least pretentious but really useful charities of the City of New-York has just been published in pamphlet form. It is the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose benefactions for the year 1866 amounted to over $16,000, while their voluntary contributions for the year exceed $20,000. This charity is exclusively under the management of the ladies of the principal Episcopal Churches of this City. They afforded protection during the year past to 158 orphans, about as many, says the report, as the Home in Forty-ninth-street is at present capable of accommodating. An increased permanent fund of $25,000 is in the progress of subscription, of which $8,300 was procured on the 1st of January, conditioned that the whole sum is raised. Miss MARY S. JONES, No. 246 Fifth-avenue, is the Treasurer of the charity. The Trustee of the Permanent Fund is Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, President of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some malicious person or persons effected an entrance into the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen recently and cut a large gash in each of the full-length portraits of ALEXANDER HAMILTON and JOHN JAY. The portraits hung in the lobby, and were probably selected by the miscreant as being more convenient than any others for his purpose. The pictures were painted by WEIMAR, and are generally considered fine works of art. The damage done them can, it is thought, be repaired.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction held its regular meeting yesterday, President BOWEN in the chair. Dr. WILLARD PARKER was appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Bellevue Hospital. It was resolved that the keepers of the Penitentiary must not disturb religious service by ringing dinner-bells. The Superintendent of out-door poor reported that he had sent six cases of typhoid fever from the Girls' Lodging-house to the Hospital.

FATAL SCALDING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 137 West Thirteenth-street, over the remains of CHARLOTTE OLIVER, aged seven years, whose death was the result of scalds received on Wednesday afternoon by an accidental fall into a tub of boiling water. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—It is understood that Comptroller CONNOLLY has decided to retain Mr. CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, clerk to the Comptroller; WM. A. HERRING, auditor of accounts in the City Department, and MARTIN J. KEESE, messenger. Mr. WILLIAM L. LOEW has been appointed collector of City revenue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN HAMILTON-AVENUE.—Coroner LYNCH concluded the inquest yesterday, in the case of JAMES WHALEN, who died on the 16th inst., as supposed, from injuries sustained at the porter-house of PAUL SKEEHAN, No. 11 Hamilton-avenue, on the evening of Feb. 2, It appears that WHALEN, with a friend named JOHN HALL, entered SKEEHAN's place, and, after getting inside of the door, some one behind the bar (supposed to be SKEEHAN) threw a tumbler, which struck WHALEN on the side of the head. The injury was not thought to be of a serious character, but WHALEN became very ill, and after suffering for several days, died. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and it was found that the wound inflicted by the throw of the tumbler was of a very slight character, and that death was caused by inflammation of the brain. After the examination of several witnesses the Jury retired, and after a short absence returned, when Mr. WOODS, the foreman, presented the following verdict: "We find the deceased, JAMES WHALEN, came to his death from inflamation of the membranes of the brain, and the Jury come to the conclusion, from the medical testimony of Dr. BAUER and Dr. MURPHY, that the death of deceased was not caused by the injuries he received at the hands of PAUL SKEEHAN, on the 2d of February, 1867." After the rendition of this verdict, Mr. SKEEHAN was honorably discharged.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Progressive Division No. 10, S. of T., celebrated the third anniversary of their organization at their hall in Ninth-street, E. D., last evening. The chair was occupied by P. G. W. A. DAVIES, and addresses were made by Past Worthy Patriarchs BUCKMAN, VREELAND and CURTIS. During the meeting the Division was agreeably surprised on being presented with a handsome Bible by the lady visitors, which was received by Worthy Patriarch MADDEN. The singing by the Progressive Glee Club added not a little to the entertainment of the evening.... P. T. BARNUM will address the Eureka Division at their next regular Sunday evening meeting at Washington Hall.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN DUTCHTOWN.—Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS, a gentleman advanced in years, yesterday informed the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct that he was attacked in Devoe-street, near Bushwick-avenue, E. D., about 9 o'clock on the previous night, and robbed of a valuable gold watch and a pocket-book containing private papers. He alleges that three unknown ruffians made a simultaneous attack upon him, one of them doing the duty of a garoter, while the other two ransacked his pockets, with the above result. The stolen watch is ELLIS BROTHERS' make, and numbered 2,076.

THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—This Court was adjourned again yesterday, on account of the continued illness of Judge REYNOLDS.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON remains inactive and demand light at 29c.@29½c. for Middling Uplands; receipts for the last two days' were 467 bales. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine $9 75@$10 25, and trade brands $11 50@$13 50; fancy brands $14@$16. WHEAT—No. 1 is quoted at $2 40@$2 45 for Spring, and $2 90 for Winter. CORN is in rather better demand, but prices are not quoted higher. OATS firmer, owing to light receipts, but prices are not changed. RYE firm, $1 23@$1 25. BARLEY dull but unchanged. WHISKY steady, $2 25 in bond. PROVISIONS—Opened dull but there was a firmer feeling at the close under advices from New-York, but there was no increase in demand nor change in prices. Mess Pork, $20 for city and $19 75 for country; Bulk Meats dull at 7½c.@9½c. and 11½c., for city and ½c. less for country, but concessions would have to be made from these rates in order to effect sales. Lard active at the close at 12c. for prime city. Cheese, 16½c.; Butter, 26c.@30c. for Central Ohio; Eggs are in better supply and have declined 10c. ℔ dozen. CLOVER SEED dull and prices are declining, $8 65@$8 75. TIMOTHY dull, closing at $3 30@$3 40. FLAXSEED in good demand at $2 25@$2 35. HAY dull at $15@$18 GOLD, buying 137¼, selling, 138¼. There is no change in the money market.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP dull at $2 90@$3 for new undressed. FLOUR quiet; low and medium grades drooping; Superfine ranges from $8 12½@$9 25; Extra, $10 50; Double Extra, $12@$14 25. WHEAT is firm [illegible] for choice, and $3 for fancy. CORN is higher, at 60c.@67c. OATS are firmer, at 68c.@70c. PORK is lower, at $18@$18 25. BULK MEATS dull heavy, at 7¼c.; Loose Shoulders, 9¼c.; Rib Sides, 10c.; Bacon Hams dull and drooping, at 11c.; Pork-house Rib Sides, 12c.; do. Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; City Clear Sides, 16c. LARD—There is an improved feeling; sales at 11½c. for Country Steam, and 12¾c. @13c. for Prime Kettle. WHISKY, $2 24, to arrive. HOGS, $5@$7.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR steady and firm. WHEAT firm; No. 2 advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 20, and No. 2 at $1 86½@$1 87. CORN is active and ½c.@2c. higher; sales at 84½c.@86c. for No. 1, and 66c. for No. 2. OATS more active, closing firm at 40½c.@41c. PROVISIONS dull; first-class brands of Mess Pork held at $18 75@$19; buyers at $18 50@$18 62½. Sweet Pickled Hams held firm at 10½c.@11½c. Lard quiet; 11½c.@12c. Dressed Hogs in light supply at 15c.@20c. higher; sales at $6 25@$7 25 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 6,700 bushels Wheat, 7,300 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady; sales at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $8. WHEAT dull; sales 1,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 40. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 10@$1 12. OATS—Sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL—Sales at $2 60@$2 70 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 for 50 lb. sacks. SHORTS, $20. SHIPSTUFFS, $25@$27; Middlings, $33@$36 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 89c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON weak and lower; Low Middling 30c.; Middling, 31c. Receipts, 2,830 bales; exports, 6,639 bales. SUGAR—Sales of Fair at 13c. MOLASSES—Sales of Fair at 76c. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $11 75. CORN—Sales at $1 12@$1 17½. OATS—Sales at $1. HAY—Sales at $37 50@$38. PORK—Sales at $21 75; BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 11¼c., and Sides at 13c. @13½c. LARD—Sales at 12½c.@14½c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY—Sales at 25c.@40c. Gold 137¾. Sterling, 47½@47½. New-York Sight Exchange, ½c. discount. FREIGHTS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON heavy; Middling Upland 32½c. COFFEE firm; a fair to prime cargo of Rio sold for 13½c., gold, in bond. FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT steady; Maryland firm and scarce at $3 25@$3 30 for White; $3@$3 10 for Red; Pennsylvania Red, $2 70@$2 80. CORN active at 93c.@95c. for both prime White and Yellow. CLOVER SEED inactive; prime new, $8 75@$9; old is dull. SUGAR is firm; large business doing and it has advanced ⅛c. WHISKY unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

TOBACCO active; sales of 141 hhds., light common lugs to bright wrappers, $2 50 to $40. Superfine FLOUR, $10. Prime Red WHEAT, $2 85. CORN, shelled, 68c.@71c.; ear, 65c. MESS PORK, $20 12½. Prime LARD, 12c. Bulk Shoulders, 8c.; Packed Bacon Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. @12¾c. WHISKY, $2 26. HAY, bales, $19. Choice SUGAR, New-Orleans prime, 14¼c. COTTON, good Middling, 29c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR steady; sales 400 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50. WHEAT, demand light, prices unchanged. CORN fair inquiry; sales 11 cars New Toledo No. 1 at 77c.@78c. on State line track. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE neglected. BARLEY—sales of Canada in store at $1 04. WHISKY nominal. NEW MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD quiet and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS nominal.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON quiet, at 29c.@29½c. CORN $1. HAY $29@$30 per ton. OATS 75c.@80c. FLOUR unchanged. MESS PORK $20@$21. BULK MEATS 9c.@11½c.; Dressed Hogs 8½c.@10½c. BACON—Sugar-Cured Hams 20c.@21c.; Shoulders 12c.; Clear Sides 14c.@15c. LARD 15c.@15½c. GROCERIES firm and steady; prices unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR active. WHEAT firm, at $2 14 for No. 1 and $1 99 for No. 2. CORN 70c.@72c. for new shelled OATS firmer, at 48c. for No. 1. MESS MESS PORK $18 50. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 300 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON market closed dull and depressed; Middling 30c.; sales 460 bales; receipts to-day, 791 bales; receipts for the week, 7,110 bales; exports, 5,838 bales; stock on hand and not cleared, 28,659 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

WHEAT is quoted to-day at $1 60@$1 70. FLOUR $5 75@$6 25. MINING STOCKS—Savage, $1,890; Crown Point, $880; Yellow Jacket, $700; Gould, $750; Chollar, $245. 7.30's, June issue, 78¾. Legal-tender, 74.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON dull; 29c. for Middling. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE active at 63c. RESINS steady at $3 12@$5 50. Tar firm, $1 65@$2.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON has declined ½c.; sales, 37 bales; Middling, 30c. Sales for the week, 2,300 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales. Stock, 17,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; Low Middling 21½c., specie. GOLD 137½.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON dull and favors the buyers; sales 500 bales Middling at 30c. Receipts 617 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON steady; sales of 335 bales. Middling, 30c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

England	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Belgian	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
Corsica	Feb. 9	Havana	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Feb. 23	New-York	Havre.
Hermann	Feb. 23	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

South America	Feb. 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.
Eagle	Feb. 23	Havana
Geo. Washington	Feb. 23	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb. 23	New-Orleans.
Missouri	Feb. 23	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph saved the valuable horses of Henry Johnson, Esq., No. 27 Beekman-st., on Sunday night last. Alarm bell in his sleeping-room, the stable four or five hundred feet distant.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 21—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg.*—C. Wasserman, J. B. Kirsch, Louis A. Lieneau, J. Lieneau, Drake Mills, J. Schroeder, Jr., F. Armstrong, F. Baumann, Ed. Cordua and wife, H. Landauer, Wilhelm Barth, H. Stange, Marie Sommer, Marie Noel and 2 children, Auguste Voltmer, Wilhelmine Ulrich and child, Oscar Muller, Otto Wehle, A. Hessel, Alex. Abraham, Neuber Wilhelmine Gebert and 2 children, Wilhelm Beckman, J. Brandstedt, B. Mathias, R. Kauffmann and children, Elise Stein, Conrad Boehlmann, Carl Elberding, wife and child, Mathilde Kriege and daughter, Christine Schols and 2 children, Louise Eberhard and child, Moses Maas, Jacob Schmidt, Wilhelm Scheham, wife and child, and 182 in steerage.

In steamship San Francisco, from Greytown.—C. Rowley, R. H. Lansdale, J. F. Meinke, D. B. Hannah, L. S. Southworth, A. H. Wahler, Samuel Lyons, Thos. Dehater, J. F. Dayton, E. R. Booth, J. L. Scroggins, B. S. Martin, J. Johnson and son, Silas Wilmot, F. A. Fitzgerald, J. W. Schroeder, David Sweeney, C. H. Brown, J. H. Goodsale, S. Coggswell, E. H. Wood, P. Lewis, wife and 4 children, E. Crowin and wife, James Norris, J. Mitchell, Wm. Brodstatter, M. Wagner, Herman Elliott, Geo. B. Burnett, and 60 in the steerage.

In steamship Guiding Star, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—D. B. Manton, D. H. Sampson, Mr. Ellis, Jr., E. P. Monroe, L. Brochton, A. Angell, E. C. Clark, Jr., Dr. H. J. Railton, Mrs. J. H. Allyn, J. Borott, F. d'Andrae and family, M. Piza, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 45 | Sun sets....... 5 44 | Moon rises... 9 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 04 | Gov. Island.10 53 | Hell Gate...12 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships E. S. Terry, Chapin, Wilmington, Del., C. Goodspeed; Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Gen. Barnes, Norton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ships Electric, (Hamb.,) Junge, London, Sloman & Edye; Philotare, (Norw.,) Larsen, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Gattarno, (Ital.,) Costa, Cork, for orders, J. B. Phillips; Pellonia, (Norw.,) Pederson, Bremen, Slocovich & Smith; G. S. Hunt, Woodbury, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Germania, (Olden.,) Sielke, London, Sloman & Edye; Camilla, (Br.,) McKenzie, Wilmington, N. C., McColl & Frith; R. M. Heslen, Jones, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton; Torrent, Gould, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Larsen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Melita, (Br.,) —, St. Johns, P. R., B. F. Small & Co.; D. Holmes, Haywood, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Guiding Star, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, &c., via St. Thomas, with coffee, &c., to Garrison & Allen. Feb. 14, lat. 26 26 N., lon. 65 40 W., signalized Br. bark Jessie; 18th, lat. 34 20 N., lon. 72 W., Am. schr. Teluma, of Damriscotta; 19th, lat. 37 16 N., lon. 73 30 W., steamship Kensington, strg. S. W. The steamship North America arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 30; had on board the 2d mate and 4 seamen of Dan. bark Christianna, with which she had collided and sunk off Light-ship at Sandy Hook Jan. 22. No further particulars could be obtained, as the N. A. had sailed from St. Thomas previous to the arrival of the G. S.

Steamship Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Hamburg Feb. 3, and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 254 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship San Francisco, Behm, Greytown, Nic., Feb. 12, with 100 passengers to the North American Steamship Co.

Steamer Neptune, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Davis, Matanzas 8th inst., via Delaware Breakwater 18th, with molasses, &c., to Miller & Houghton. The brig [illegible] for Portland.

Brig Kalamo, (Br.,) [illegible], Windsor, with plaster to [illegible].

Brig Fred. Clarke, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to Durgee & Hyde.

Schr. Frodonia, Thompson, St. John, N. B., with lumber; is bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Waterfall, Cameron, Deer Island, N. B., with herring to master.

Schr. W. Holmes, Gray, Provincetown 24 hours, for Virginia, for oysters.

Schr. Nautilus, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Lamartine, Dill, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading.

Schr. Ann Leonard, (Br.,) Wilson, Fortune Bay 30 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Althea, Sovy, Corpus Christie, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Lavinia, Berly, from wreck of ship Tartar.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Hawes, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. James Henry, Oliver, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Cameo, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Billow, Pierce, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Arr. brig Helen, Jacmel; steamer Neptune, New-York; ship Thames, Liverpool; bark Kensington, Greenock; schrs. Alma, St. Marie; Starlight, Saltillo River; Irene E. Meservey, Darien. Below—Bark Queen of the Fleet, from Ardrossen; is ashore on the Lower Middle, and must discharge part of her cargo to get off.

Also arr. bark Courser, from New-Orleans. Feb. 16, off Gun Key, spoke ship Westmoreland, of Philadelphia, from New-Orleans for Liverpool; same day, ship Java, of New-York, from New-Orleans for Havre.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Sld. brig Manzanilla, Wilmington.

GALVESTON, Feb. 20.—Cld. steamer Tybee, New-York; brig Fanny, Liverpool.

Feb. 21.—Arr. steamer C. W. Lord, New-York.

MOBILE, Feb. 21.—Cld. ship Norway, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 5,400 bales of cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Arr. steamer Liberty, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The ships Bridgewater and Corriente, for Liverpool, and the Crispo, for Cork, have cleared with full cargoes of wheat. The ship Kenilworth, from New-York, arrived at Honolulu Jan. 27.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—Cld. steamship Herman Livingston, New-York. Arr. San Salvador.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 21.—Arr. ship Fairbanks, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steamers Juniata, Capt. Almy, and Ricaca, Commander Bradford, (the latter bound to the Pacific,) were at Rio Janeiro Jan. 25; all well. The U. S. steamer Penobscot, Capt. Flemming, was in St. Thomas Feb. 13, undergoing repairs.

For loss of Dan. bark Christianna, see report of steamship Guiding Star.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, late seamen of the brig D. R. De Wolf, hereby wish publicly to tender our most sincere thanks to Capt. Andrews, his lady, and the officers and crew of the Br. bark Royal Minstrel, for their bravery in rescuing us from the wreck of our vessel, and their uniform kindness to us while on board their vessel.—DAVID M. NEWELL, Mate, and all the crew of brig D. R. De Wolf.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Feb. 8, bark American Lloyds, brig A. J. Ross, for Philadelphia next day; brig Ellen Maria, for Portland in 4 days.

At Para, Jan. 29, brig Silenus, just arrived.

LATEST
FROM
MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

GENTS: We inclose Whitfield & Billups' certificate which speaks for itself.

Their safe had a severe test, falling from the second floor in the building corner of Commerce and St. Francis sts., it was exposed to an *intense heat fanned by a stiff north wind.*

The exterior shows where the iron frame-work *melted in several places*; yet the inside is not *touched*. We have it on exhibition and would like to send it to you if you so desire. Send us another nine double-door for W. & B., with Combination Lock

Very truly,
A. I. MOSES & CO.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. A. I. Moses & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Commerce-st.:

GENTLEMEN: Our "Marvin's New Patent" Safe purchased from you, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. On opening it yesterday we were pleased to find the inside "ALL RIGHT."

It is almost needless to say that we have every confidence in the Fire-proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

Very truly,
WHITFIELD & BILLUPS.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

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SEE THE NEW EMPRESS
INVISIBLE TRAIL.
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J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.

THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,

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ALSO, AT WHOLESALE, by LEADING JOBBERS.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 187, Feb. 21, 1867.
9, 63, 47, 61, 21, 40, 31, 41, 62, 65, 68, 57, 32.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 188, Feb. 21, 1867.
35, 62, 40, 4, 66, 78, 38, 74, 11, 65, 69, 16.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 111, Feb. 21, 1867.
77, 19, 8, 28, 41, 18, 73, 51, 1, 61, 10, 57, 53.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 112, Feb. 21, 1867.
14, 7, 17, 76, 77, 24, 26, 54, 21, 71, 34, 18.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERIES, publicly drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia. GEORGIA STATE LOTTERIES.—EXTRA CLASS No. 27, Feb. 21, 1867—3, 73, [illegible] EVENING CLASS No. [illegible] GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 27—27, [illegible] EVENING CLASS No. [illegible]
McINTIRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
$384,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
Principal office—United States—No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; and Calle de La Habana 108, Havana, Cuba.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.